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COMMENT OF  
THE DAY

The Trieste  
Danger

THE wisdom or otherwise of the Anglo-American decision to withdraw their occupation troops from Trieste and hand over Zone A to the Italians has yet to be proved. But most certainly the professed hopes of the two countries that their joint decision would lead to a "final peaceful solution" of the Trieste question are a long way from reality. Mr Anthony Eden in the House of Commons yesterday practically admitted that the action decided upon was a gamble, but as to whether he considered it would succeed he was not prepared to say. It is, of course, easy to be critical of the decision taken by Washington and London since it has not yet produced expected results, yet it is necessary to understand the motives which helped to dictate the move. All of them reflected the mounting uneasiness and impatience with the trend of developments concerning Trieste. There was, for example, a fear that the Italian Parliament might decide to condition its ratification of the European Defence Community treaty on a settlement of the Trieste issue in the same way that France has insisted on a settlement of its dispute with West Germany over the Saar before giving approval to the six-nation army plan. There was also a belief that recent American gestures, in particular towards Yugoslavia, were tending to exacerbate Italian feelings toward the United States as well as Yugoslavia. And there was growing evidence that Britain and the United States were being blamed by both Italy and Yugoslavia for failure to bring about a settlement of the Trieste dispute.

THESE are some of the factors which persuaded Britain and America to abandon their occupation role in Trieste, and on these grounds the decision does not merit strong criticism. But undoubtedly it was handled in a tactless manner. Mr Eden has confessed that neither Italy nor Yugoslavia were consulted beforehand, and that they were given no advance information. President Tito's violent reaction to the announcement was understandable enough, especially as a possibility existed of his agreeing to a settlement along the lines laid down in the Anglo-American declaration if an effort had been made to negotiate it. The inherent danger in the decision to hand Zone A over to the Italians is that they may, in the future, make demands of Yugoslavia for Zone B by reason of the fact that the Anglo-American declaration specifically avoided any statement that it amounted to a repudiation of the 1948 pledge by the United States, Britain and France for the return of the whole of Trieste to Italy. The possibility remains, therefore, that Italy may try to hold the Western Powers to that pledge. But any such concession could have only one result—open resistance on the part of Yugoslavia to surrender an area which she regards as rightfully hers. Even without any such development, the situation today is admittedly explosive, and unless the interested parties agree to meet at the conference table, there is a real danger of the Trieste problem resolving itself into a trial of arms.

# Trieste: Big 3 Endeavouring To Arrange Talks

## MR EDEN'S DISCLOSURE

London, Oct. 20.

Mr Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, today gave the first official news that the three Western Foreign Ministers were trying to arrange a conference on Trieste.

He told the House of Commons they were seeking terms acceptable to both Yugoslavia, which first proposed the conference, and Italy. "It is a difficult task but not one of which we should despair," he added. Consultations with the United States and France since the weekend meeting of the three Foreign Ministers were continuing, Mr Eden said. The Western Governments were also in touch with Italy and Yugoslavia.

"If all concerned will recall the over-riding need for unity between nations and should be good neighbours, I believe we may yet find means of bringing both parties to a settlement," Mr Eden said.

## Persian Oil Manager Resigns

FROM ARTHUR COOK  
Tehran, Oct. 20.

The Persian National Oil Company's commercial manager, Mr Parkhideh, resigned today after his plan to sell large quantities of oil to the Japanese Idemitsu Company was quashed by Premier Zahedi. Secret negotiations have been going on between Parkhideh and Idemitsu for two weeks and today I discovered an agreement had almost been reached without Zahedi's knowledge.

Several Government officials were in the plan which involved using dollar aid from America to complete the deal, but part payment was to be made by the Japanese with barter goods. The dollars, I understand, were to be lent in some way to Idemitsu to overcome the shortage of the Japanese Government dollar allowance to the company. Mr Idemitsu who has been in Tehran for several weeks is now trying to complete the deal but he wouldn't talk on the use of American dollars when I saw him today.

He admitted, "We are hoping to supply most of Japan's needs of Persian oil and are planning to build a refinery." Mr Idemitsu hedged on the price. His company holds a 50 per cent reduction on world oil prices agreement with the Mossadegh which expires at the end of this month. Obviously he had not heard of Parkhideh's resignation for he said, "It will all depend on whether we can reach an agreement with the Persians."

London Express Service.

## Churchill's Non-Committal Attitude Brings Relief

London, Oct. 21.

Government Ministers were clearly relieved today that the Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, did not commit himself to a lone flight to Moscow to confer with Soviet Prime Minister Georgi Malenkov in his statement in the House of Commons last night.

For there is by no means overwhelming support in the Prime Minister's party for his reported intention of "going it alone" if he fails to get a "top level" meeting of the four heads of government.

The concern of those who fear such a mission might have disastrous effects on European relations if it failed is shared privately by many Government officials.

In the short gap between Stalin's death and the first clear signs that basic Soviet foreign policy had not been changed by his successor, in the Kremlin, there was wide—but not unanimous—backing for Sir Winston Churchill's call for informal talks between the big leaders.

General Vladimir Velebit, Yugoslav Ambassador in London, discussed the possibility of a Trieste conference with Mr Eden earlier today.

Diplomatic quarters here said that General Velebit had repeated his Government's insistence, already expressed to the Western envoys in Belgrade, that the conference should not be committed in advance to the Anglo-American decision to hand over Zone "A" of Trieste to Italy.

Italy's reaction to the proposal was that Italy should take over the Zone before any conference meets. Mr Eden declined to comment on the Belgrade or Rome reactions to the conference proposal. But he said he "strongly deprecated" troop movements by either party which could only increase tension and incite public opinion.

The Foreign Secretary's statement that the task of bringing Italy and Yugoslavia to the conference table was difficult, but not impossible, reflected greater optimism in diplomatic quarters about the chances of a conference to settle the Trieste dispute peacefully.

Mr Eden came under heavy fire from Mr Clement Attlee, former Labour Prime Minister, for not informing the Rome and Belgrade Governments in advance of the Anglo-American decision to leave Zone "A". He replied that the question of informing them in advance had been considered, but that "we thought the only chance of this method succeeding was that both Governments should be (informed) the way we did."

Reuter.

## WAITING ANXIOUSLY

Trieste, Oct. 21.  
Triestines of all parties still waiting anxiously today for some indication of their fate.

Their uneasiness was increased as British and American trucks shuttled between bar-

racks and docks with stores and equipment, re-emphasising the Allied decision to move out.

Elements of at least three Italian divisions are now known to be in the border area, but Allied staff sources said these units were still working within their normal area, and they were not inclined to attach much importance to the movements.

Confused reports of troop movements were still trickling through from the Yugoslav border. It was believed that Marshal Tito had about three divisions dash—one of them armoured—close to the frontier.

Some of the people of Trieste were still hoping last night that a five-power conference might be opened to settle the Trieste problem. If the Italians would take over full administrative control without troops, at least for the time being.

One ingenious solution being suggested here was that Italy should send troops which would be under direct NATO command. This suggestion, however, raised the more serious consideration that if Italy sent troops she might ask that they be excluded from her Atlantic Pact commitments, arguing that a similar concession had been made to the French in Indo-China.—Reuter.

## DEBATE POSTPONED

New York, Oct. 20.

The United Nations Security Council decided today to postpone further debate on the Trieste situation for almost a fortnight while Britain, France and the United States attempted to work out a solution.

On resumption of the debate today on the Soviet proposal to appoint a Governor of the "Free Territory" of Trieste, Francisco Urrutia de la Haza said it was clear that fresh initiative had been taken by Britain, France and the United States on the problem.

In view of these attempts it would be inopportune to enter into a debate now proposed by Russia. Such a debate would not contribute to a solution.

Mr Vyshinsky said it would be "tragic" if the matter were postponed for two weeks for events to run their course. He maintained that the decision to hand over Zone "A" to Italy was a "flagrant violation" of the Italian peace treaty.

It was not the task of the Security Council to aid and abet the violation of treaties. That was what the London negotiations were doing, Mr Vyshinsky said.

He said the three Powers should be prevented from coming to an agreement behind the backs of other 17 signatories of the peace treaty.

Mr Vyshinsky proposed the appointment of Colonel Germain Figeac of Switzerland as Trieste Governor as a step toward making the territory independent in accordance with the Italian treaty.

Britain's Sir Gladwyn Jebb supported the postponement, saying the greatest efforts were being made to overcome the critical situation in Trieste and bring a lasting settlement. He said it could not be desirable for the Council to plunge into a discussion on the desirability of giving effect to the peace treaty.—Reuter.

## Italians Demonstrate



Part of the large crowd which demonstrated in front of the Unknown Warrior's Tomb in Rome, demanding the return of Trieste and of Zone A to Italy when it was known that Marshal Tito had cancelled all army leave in Yugoslavia a few hours after three US destroyers arrived in the harbour of Trieste.—London Express.

## Palestine Violence: US Voices Concern

United Nations, Oct. 20.

The United States declared today that it was "concerned" about reports of violence in Palestine and said that if they were confirmed the United Nations Security Council must take steps to prevent "the further spread of violence and the threat to the security of the area."

United States Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., made the declaration after the Security Council had agreed unanimously following two days' debate to reopen the Palestine issue under a compromise wording of the agenda item.

The compromise version made special reference to the "Kibya incident" in which Israeli forces attacked a Jordanian village last week and 60 Arabs were reported to have been killed.

For two days, Lebanon's Dr Charles A. Malik, the only Arab spokesman on the Council, had fought against the Western wording for the agenda as "too generalised" and succeeded in having the Council refer to at least one specific incident.

"We are concerned over reports coming from the Middle East," Mr Lodge told the Council.

He referred to a report anticipated from Major-General Yagor Ben-Nitke, chief of the United Nations Truce Commission in Palestine, who is en route here to discuss the Holy Land situation with the Council and added:

"If they (the reports) are confirmed by General Ben-Nitke immediate consideration by the Council will be necessary to prevent further spread of violence and the threat to the security of the area."

"The reports from the area disturb the United States Government. The United States, as a member of the United Nations, is concerned with international peace."

## WANTS FULL REPORT

Mr Lodge said that the Council should obtain a "full and authoritative report" on the Palestine situation from General Ben-Nitke before taking action.

Britain's Sir Gladwyn Jebb said that his Government also was "very seriously disturbed by the incidents that have recently taken place at various demonstration lines" in Palestine.

"According to reports reaching my Government," Sir Gladwyn said, "the danger of the situation is further increased by the presence of Israeli forces along

## White Paper Accuses Guianese Ministers

London, Oct. 20.

The British Government in an official report to Parliament tonight accused the Guianese ministers, headed by Dr Cheddi Jagan, of spreading racial hatred and undermining the loyalty of the police.

The Government listed 11 main examples of conduct by ministers which, it said, "showed no concern for the true welfare of the colony."

1. Fomenting of strikes for political ends.
2. Attempting to oust established trade unions by legislative action.
3. Removing the ban on the entry of West Indian Communists.
4. Introducing a bill to repeal regulations governing the entry of undesirable publications and flooding the territory with Communist literature.
5. Misusing rights of appointment to boards and committees.
6. Spreading racial hatred.
7. Planning to secularise church schools and rewrite textbooks with a political bias.
8. Neglecting their administrative duties.
9. Undermining the loyalty of the police.
10. Attempting to gain control of the public service.
11. Threatening violence.

"Each one of these acts judged separately was serious enough, and the cumulative effect was disastrous. Viewed in the light of the Communist connections of ministers, their aim was unmistakable," the report said.

The report alleged the Education and Labour ministers started "an African and Colonial Affairs Committee" which declared support for the Mau Mau in Kenya and the Communist terrorists in Malaya and specialised in vicious "anti-British, anti-white propaganda."

In a 13,000-word report the Government charged that Guianese ministers undermined the confidence of the whole business community in British Guiana. There was ample evidence that until private firms had more confidence in the future of the colony, they would make no further capital investments there.

The report listed the following examples of commercial opportunities lost to the colony: Kenametics International S. A. Incorporated obtained an exclusive permission to explore for columbite-tantalite; the New York Alaska Gold Dredging Company abandoned an exclusive permission; the Gulf Oil Corporation withdrew its application for an oil exploration licence; the Panhandle Oil (Canada) Limited abandoned further exploration pending clarification of the political situation.

Six Legislative Councillors here who adopted the "after you" attitude found they were stumped with their adjournment speeches in their hands without an audience to hear them when the Council adjourned its session yesterday.

The Councillors had come prepared to make their favourite adjournment speeches but missed their chance.

Colonial Secretary W. A. C. Goode, as usual, moved the motion to adjourn after the day's sitting, stretched their legs and looked around. When no one moved for about a minute, the Governor, Sir John Nicoll, President of the Council, got up and left the Council chamber with official members following.—United Press.

## They Missed Their Cue

Singapore, Oct. 21.

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## Will Be Freed On Jan. 27

Washington, Oct. 20.

A high Defence Department official said today that anti-Communist prisoners in Korea who have refused to listen to Communist "explaners" will be freed on January 27—the deadline for deciding their fate.—United Press.

## ASKS REPATRIATION

Panmunjom, Oct. 21.

The Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission announced today that an American prisoner held by the Indians had asked for repatriation.

He had approached an Indian guard and said he wanted to go home.

A United Nations spokesman said the Commission had validated the prisoner's request, and he would be handed over to the Allies later today.

He will be flown to Seoul and allowed to interview the press.—Reuter.



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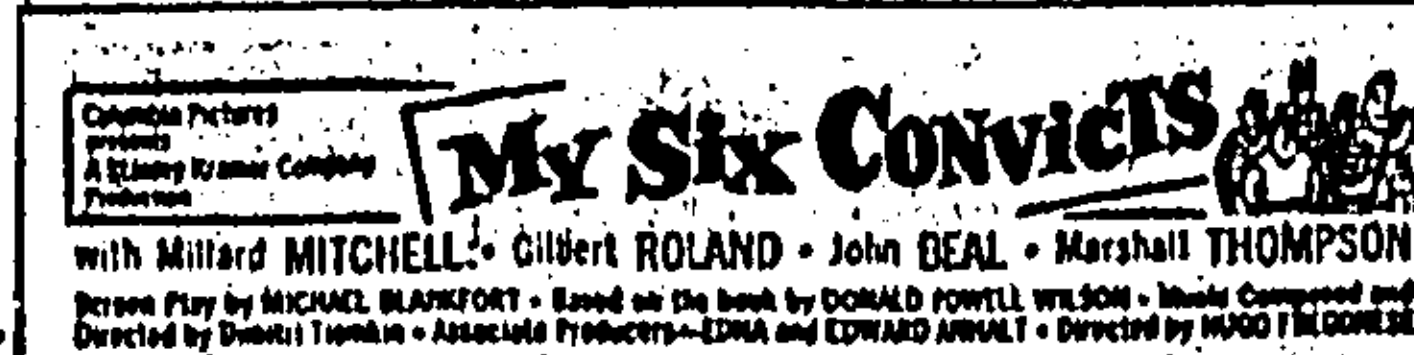
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★ NEXT CHANGE ★



# French Assembly To Debate The Indo-China Situation



Two-and-a-half year old Linda, daughter of Doree Andrews, who is now in the Chow Dog Show at Lime Grove Baths, London, with her two entries, Ching Chong of the Broad and Chan of Silverway.—Central Press Photo.

## Immense Task Of Reconstruction Confronts Finland

Helsinki, Oct. 20.

After eight years of fruitless appeals to the Soviet Union, the Finns have decided that they must take on their own shoulders the immense task of ending the misery in their war-torn eastern districts.

They must cut new canals, lay new roads, dig new sewers, eliminate mad dogs spreading rabies and induce doctors, nurses, teachers and other essential workers to accept appointment in the stricken frontier zone.

The zone is stricken because its land and water communications network was severed by Finland's cession to the Soviet Union of territory amounting to approximately 13 per cent of her total area.

This region was made under the Armistice and Peace Treaties of 1944 and 1947 respectively, which the Russian Government subsequently modified in minor points.

During the negotiation of these treaties and in the years following their signature, the Finns pressed the Russians to give them outlet on to Eastern Baltic for the timber from the vast forests of Karelia, as Finland's eastern districts are called.

Russia has not granted either of these requests, although the Finns have been pressing them for many years.

### OF SMALL USE

The new frontier also cuts the Kolijokki river, an important waterway along which logs from the north Finnish forest used to be floated south. Now, the river makes a bend into Soviet territory for about ten kilometres (about six miles). This bend is forbidden to the Finns and Kolijokki's two severed segments are therefore of small use to them.

In the same way, a highway from Ilomantsi running south to Vilpuri is now closed to the Finns, although they have another road running southwest to Kotka which, they hope, will eventually be able to replace lost Vilpuri with its 70,000 Finnish inhabitants.

Saw-mills and wood working plants located along these severed arteries of Eastern Finland now lie idle and desolate. Workers thrown out of employment have been resettled in other parts of the country, but many have remained for sentimental reasons or because their work there is of national importance.

For example, men must staff the Imatra power station which supplies current to a wide area.

New trials faced the Eastern Finns when the Russians decided recently to evacuate the narrow belt along the Soviet side of the frontier. As a result, many Karelians thought, the Russians refused to open the Salma Canal and the other severed arteries to Finnish traffic.

The Finns found that their open work sewers were choked up. These sewers run into what

is now Soviet territory and the Russians, while in occupation, kept their sections clear of obstructions for the sake of their own health and convenience.

### FRONTIER BELT

There was, however, no reason for them to do this after they had evacuated the area. So now the Finns must dig a new network of sewers running west.

The Soviet population was, apparently, evacuated in some haste. At all events, many families left their dogs behind. Unable to find food, these have been running wild. Many have crossed the frontier into Finland and caused a minor outbreak of rabies by biting Finns who tried to capture them or feed them.

When the Finnish authorities complained to the Soviet authorities over this new "invasion", they were told: "We know nothing about it and can do nothing about it."

The Finns themselves have established a belt three kilometres (about 1 1/4 miles) wide along their side of the frontier, mainly to prevent their own nationals from staying into Soviet territory, as has happened sometimes in the past. People living within the belt were not evacuated, however, although those living outside it may not enter the belt without a special permit.—China Mail Special.

## Medical Centre To Be Set Up In Seoul

Seoul, Oct. 21.  
The South Korean Ministry of Public Health said that the Scandinavian medical mission touring Korea had promised medical, technical and financial assistance for establishing a medical research centre in Seoul. The Ministry said the six-man mission had also promised to supply equipment for Taegu hospital, which is being built by the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency with a \$500,000 fund.

The mission will leave Korea this week-end after completing a three-week inspection tour of South Korean medical institutions and hospitals.—China Mail Special.

## Communist Request To U.N.

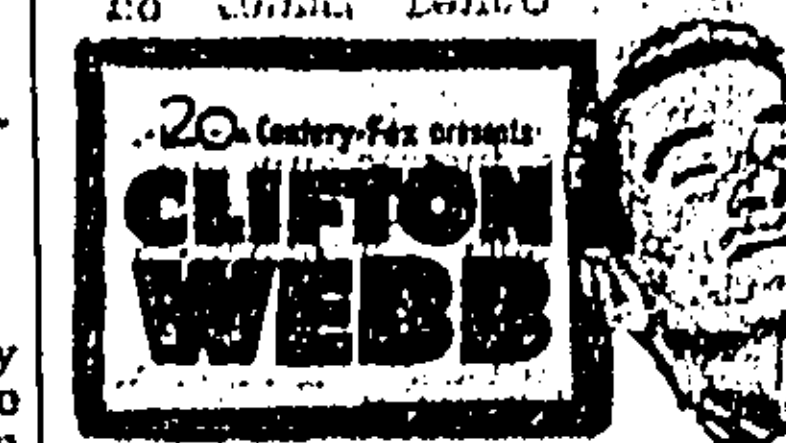
London, Oct. 20.

The two Communist leaders in Korea—North Korean Marshal Kim Il Sung and Chinese Communist General Peng Teh-huai—have asked the United Nations Supreme Commander, General John E. Hull, in a letter today to account "responsibly and specifically for every one" of the 98,742 captured Korean and Chinese personnel, "who are known to have been under American custody."

The New China News Agency (Communist), reporting from Kaesong, said the Communist Commanders' letter also demanded that the American side should submit to them a roster of all Communist personnel who "according to the assertion of the Americans," had been turned over to the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission.

The Communist statement, which was in reply to former United Nations Supreme Commander, General Mark Clark's letter of September 24, rejected the American charge that the Communists were holding back United Nations prisoners of war.

The remainder—76,140—were "neither repatriated by your side nor included in rosters of deceased and escaped prisoners of war submitted by your side."—China Mail Special.

Vienna, Oct. 20.  
An Austrian prisoner-of-war in Russia, who had been freed in the recent amnesty, today revealed that he had shared a cell in a Moscow goal with the former German Ambassador to Sofia, Baeckerle, and with the son of the former Japanese Prime Minister, Prince Konoye.—France-Press.**POX & BROADWAY****Mr. Belvedere Rings the Bell****FAIR WIND TO JAVA**

BOOKINGS NOW OPEN!

Paris, Oct. 20.

The French National Assembly, ignoring an appeal by Premier Joseph Laniel, voted by a large majority today to debate the situation in Indo-China.

M. Laniel told the Assembly the Government did not consider a public debate desirable at this stage because negotiations with the Vietnam Republic would shortly take place.

M. Laniel said France would negotiate with Bao Dai, head of the State of Vietnam, and other representatives of the Republic, to establish the full independence of the Vietnam Republic and work out plans, reconciling this with membership of the French Union.

His statement was prompted by a resolution adopted a few days ago by the National Vietnamese Congress, a consultative body nominated by Bao Dai to define the conditions of sovereign independence for the republic. The resolution said that national independence could not be reconciled with membership of the French Union as at present constituted.

This declaration, M. Laniel pointed out today, caused lively emotion in Paris but he said that at its closing session the Congress expressed its confidence in Bao Dai to negotiate membership of the French Union on freely agreed terms.

M. Laniel also recalled that Bao Dai, who is now in France, declared: "The attachment of the Vietnamese Republic to France is not being called into question."

### A NECESSITY

M. Laniel said that last summer before his Government took office, the Vietnamese Army was at the height of its power and the French authorities on the spot were apprehensive.

Since then General Navarre had taken over the military situation and had already scored a number of local successes. The French Government considered it a necessity to develop the Vietnamese forces, M. Laniel said. The Vietnamese Army would be at a strength of 200,000 men at the end of this year and would have 250,000 men at the end of December 1954.

The difficulty has been to finance this development and at the same time to make the reduction in French military expenditure necessary in order to maintain financial stability at home, he said.

The Americans had understood the position of France and had made a solution of the difficulties possible by providing additional aid of \$360,000,000 (£137,500,000). M. Laniel emphasised that there were not any conditions attached to this aid.

He said negotiations with the kingdom of Laos for its full independence had been very satisfactory and that preliminary negotiations with the kingdom of Cambodia had been successful.

The National Assembly is due to discuss Indo-China on October 22, and the Council of the Republic (the French upper house) on November 12.—Reuter.

## Offensive In Indo-China Being Pressed

Paris, Oct. 20.

French troops today fanned out in the limestone hills and the jungle country of the southern tip of the Red River delta in Northern Indo-China to capture vital Vietminh supply depots, according to reports received here.

The Minister of the Associated States of Indo-China tonight denied reports from Hanoi that the French offensive had come to a standstill.

"General Rene Cogny's forces are continuing their offensive operations," he said.—Reuter.

## BRITAIN RETAINS HER PLACE

London, Oct. 21.

Britain retained her place as the world's premier shipbuilding nation during the quarter ended in September. Lloyds Register of Shipbuilding returns showed today.

Total tonnage under construction in British yards at the end of September was 2,100,329 tons gross, the highest figure since March, 1952.

This was 56.6 percent of the total for the world, excluding China, Poland and Russia. No figures were available for those three countries.

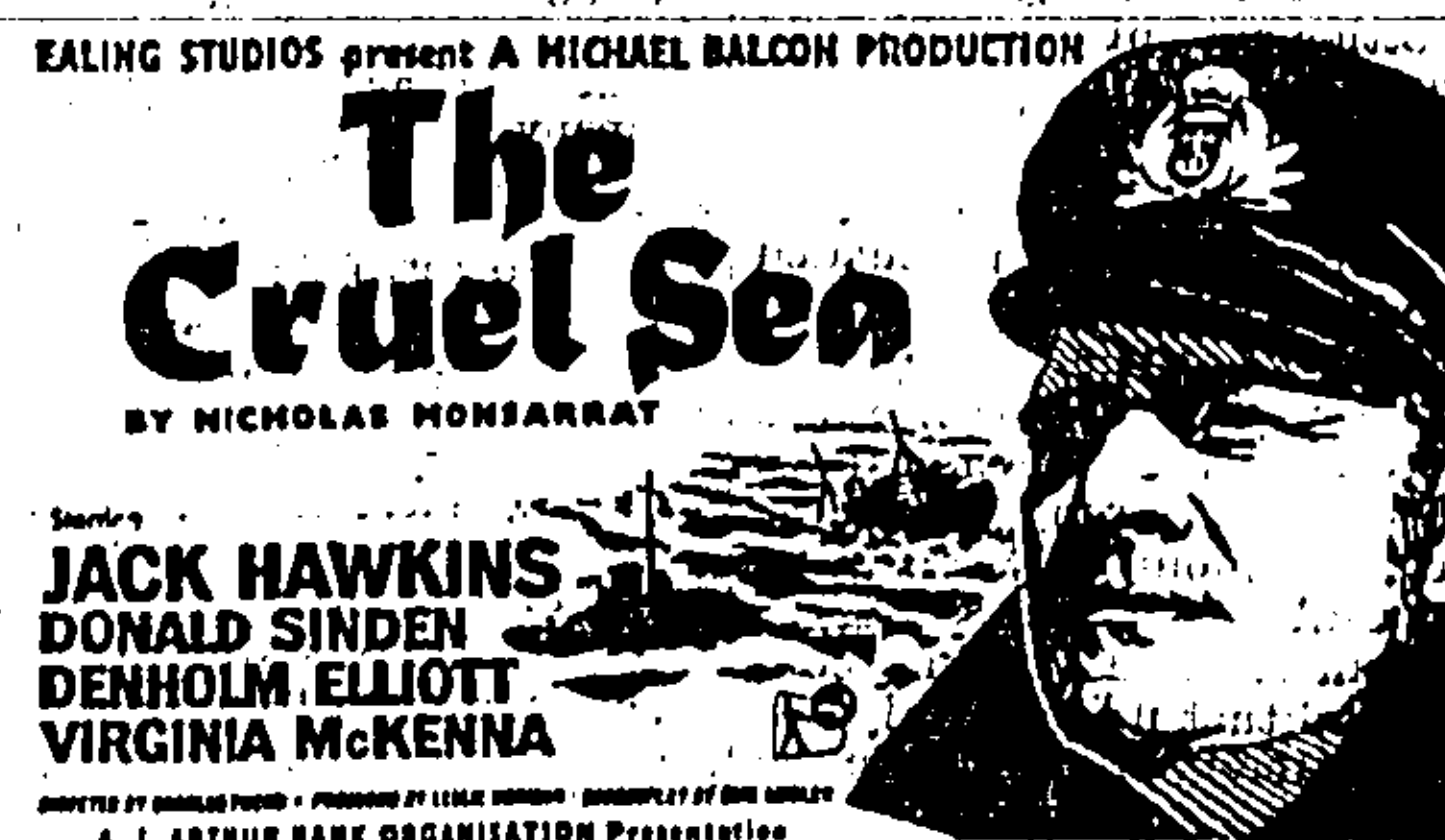
Germany held second place in the list with 651,527 tons on the stocks, which was 100,198 tons more than in June. She was followed by the United States with 561,622 tons, the Netherlands with 439,097 tons, France with 363,029 tons, Italy with 303,273 tons and Sweden with 525,097 tons.

During the quarter, Britain increased her existing fleet by 1,702,359 tons, the largest figure reported anywhere. Norway was in second place with 622,014 tons and the United States followed with 525,097 tons.

Japan was the eighth largest shipbuilding nation during the quarter. Vessels under construction in Japanese shipyards amounted to 234,655 tons—a drop of 100,032 tons since the quarter ending last June.—China Mail Special.

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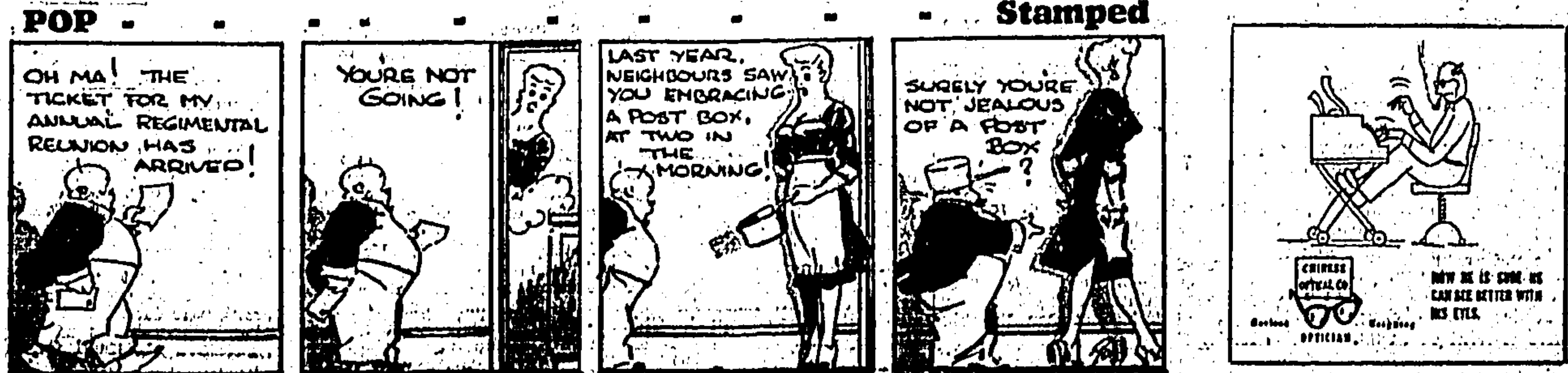
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## Japan's Maroons Back In The News

Kingston, Oct. 20. — Jamaica's "independent colony" of the Maroons, the once-fierce hillmen descended from runaway slaves who used to have sharp "wars" with the local soldiers, are back in the news.

Living in their own reserves and governed by their own laws, they maintain a curious position of autonomy in the island. Their unique status flows from a treaty signed between them and the Government of Jamaica more than two centuries ago after one of the "wars."

Now, Sir Hugh Foot, the Governor of Jamaica, has told them that he hopes that a new effort will be made to solve problems outstanding between the Jamaican Government and the Maroons.

Chief of these problems is the question of land. A dispute has existed for years between the Maroons and the Forestry Department over the boundaries of land at Accompong, the chief Maroon settlement, in the wild Cockpit country in the centre of Jamaica.

Only recently, Colonel Thomas J. Cawley, chief of the Maroons, at a meeting with the Governor at King's House, discussed this question. At that meeting, Sir Hugh stated that he will visit Accompong next January. If he does, it will probably be the first time that a Jamaican Governor has ever entered the Maroon "capital."

Sir Hugh stated in a letter to Colonel Cawley: "It is my conviction that we have reached a stage in the long and fascinating history of the Maroons when we should consider the old problems with a new approach."

Instead of a barren argument about boundaries and about the stipulation of ancient treaties, we should, I feel sure, endeavour to make a fresh start. Our purpose should be not to wrangle about the past but to work out measures together whereby the Maroons may look in a better life in the future.

"It was Governor Trevelyan who put an end to the wars with the Maroons and made an honourable treaty with them. I myself come from the same part of England as Governor Trevelyan and I shall indeed be happy if, during my term of office as Governor of Jamaica, it proves possible to make a fresh start in the same spirit of conciliation and mutual respect which existed between the Maroons and Governor Trevelyan more than two centuries ago."

Reports from Maroon-land indicate that the Governor's letter has been well received and the Maroons are already looking forward with interest to Sir Hugh's visit. —Reuter.

## Rearmament: Talks In The Final Stage

Washington, Oct. 20. — Plans for United States co-operation in a long-range rearmament and defence programme for Japan were expected to be reached at a final round of conferences now proceeding between the American authorities and a high-level Japanese mission.

The talks entered their main phase when the Japanese negotiators, headed by Mr Hayato Ikeda, conferred at the State Department late today with Mr Walter Robertson, the Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, and defence and economic experts, informed sources said.

American officials said Mr Ikeda's mission now had outlined fully the economic problems facing Japan in its planned expansion of its present 110,000-man security force.

They said that since Mr Ikeda's arrival in Washington on October 1 on his special assignment from Mr Yoshida, the Premier, following the decision by Japan's top political leaders on the need to strengthen the nation's defence programme, a highly important exchange of views had taken place.

These had dealt with such issues as American procedures in Japan following the Korean armistice, including

## UN SCHEME TO AID NEAR EAST

New York, Oct. 20. — The United Nations has announced plans for a \$121 million (about £13,300,000) scheme to provide irrigation and electrical power for Jordan, Syria and Israel from the waters of the River Jordan.

Israel and Syria are at present disputing a Jordan river project concerning a canal which the Israelis are digging in the neutralized zone, on the Syrian border, to divert waters from the Jordan for a hydro-electric scheme.

The plans of the new United Nations scheme were drafted by officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority with the support of the State Department and would permit the resettlement of about 200,000 Palestine Arab refugees in Jordan and in the part of Palestine occupied by Jordan since the end of the Palestine war.

Mr Gordon Clapp, Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority said the full project would result in the irrigation of 410,000 dunams of land in Jordan and 30,000 in Syria. (A dunam is about a quarter of an acre). —Reuter.

## Claims Finding Amazon's Source



Michel Perrin, French explorer, shown in Buenos Aires just before he left for Peru, starting point of a daring expedition into the hinterland from which he has just returned. Perrin claims to have discovered the true source of the Amazon which, he says, is the Apurimac River. During the expedition Perrin's fiancée, Teresa Gutierrez, was drowned. —Express Photo.

## Earthquake Toll Worse Than First Estimates

Paphos, Oct. 20. — Six out of every seven buildings in the town and 135 villages in the district of Paphos are now estimated to be damaged or destroyed as a result of the recent Cyprus earthquakes.

An official report puts the number of such buildings at about 12,000. There are just over 14,000 buildings in Paphos town and district.

As village after village in the quake-stricken area is surveyed by officials, the eight-second tremor's toll of dwellings mounts daily to a total several times the original estimate.

Many of these villages are tucked away in isolated parts of wild, mountainous country, accessible only after miles of travel along twisting tracks and lizard-strewn lanes, through a succession of arid valleys and sloping vineyards.

The trail of destruction begins on the coast 15 miles east of Paphos, soon after the traditional birthplace of Aphrodite, which is reached after a succession of 95 twists and hairpin bends in a stretch of four miles. It then stretches north and west, eventually forming an irregular parallelogram of 384 square miles of the most inaccessible and difficult, yet so far the most peaceful and unspoiled, countryside in Cyprus.

The number of earthquake casualties, comprising 40 dead and over 100 seriously injured, could hardly be taken as indicating the extent of the tragedy. In Cyprus villages, the loss of a home is a crippling blow and 33,000 people have lost their homes.

### ABNORMAL SUNSETS

In addition, three vital institutions — church, school, and coffee-shop — are among the battered buildings in dozens of villages.

Many of the survivors, old and young, now living in tents or still in the open, noticed a series of "abnormal sunsets" for a fortnight before the earthquake on September 10.

"The Western sky was fearfully red, an angry crimson which went on glowing a full hour after the sun had actually set," they said.

"On the day of the main shocks, and on successive mornings afterwards when the tremors were repeated, the countryside was often under the shadow of low, black clouds; the birds were silent; the dogs were heard howling a few minutes before the shocks came."

On several occasions when earthquakes were felt in day-time, they were preceded or accompanied by "a thunder-like explosion from a cloudless sky."

### QUEER SIGHT

Driving inland from the shattered village of Stromboli, 12 miles northwest of Paphos, a correspondent saw, just beyond the village of Ayios Demetrios, several acres of cracked, gashed slopes presenting a queer, irregular mosaic, drying, like a slab of mudcrack in the sun.

Further on, between Ayios Demetrios and Kaniavoti, the Greek church of Panayia Aylaniotissa built on top of a hill had been shattered as though by a direct hit from a high-explosive missile.

A section of crazily tilted wall above the main door, cracked and padlocked, and the cracked circular bay which served as the vestry behind the altar was standing amid a dozen almond trees. The rest of the church, the altar, the pews, roof, icons and the chandeliers had been smashed out of recognition.

## Anglo-Japanese Trade Talks

Tokyo, Oct. 21. — Trade talks are proceeding in Tokyo between the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the British Minister, Mr N. S. Roberts, according to Government sources today.

The balancing of trade between Japan and the sterling area was said to be the top item of the agenda. It is understood that the Japanese side is making demands on the easing of import restrictions in the Commonwealth countries. The sources said that the talks may move to London if a settlement is not reached here. —France-Press.

## Gen. Clark Warns The Free World

New York, Oct. 20. — General Mark W. Clark, receiving a hero's ticker tape welcome from massed thousands, warned the free world today to keep up its guard against the Communist ambition for world rule.

In an address from the steps of the City Hall, where he received New York's Medal of Honour and a scroll for his distinguished public service, the former UN and US Commander in Korea and the Far East said:

"I have found this Communist foe the same treacherous, evil foe whether in London, Moscow or Korea, with the same ambition for world domination. There is no decency, no honesty in his make-up."

Following a parade along "Heroes Canyon", in which 30,000 people cheered him, Gen. Clark spoke extemporaneously to 10,000 persons in the City Hall plaza. He told them he was accepting the honours on behalf of "our men and others who fought in Korea" and added: "They must stay so long as there is a continued threat there."

"In the meantime, we must keep up our guard — be strong, be courageous and use that strength if aggression comes."

The six-foot-two soldier, who served his country as fighter and statesman, spoke of his dealings with the Communists as commander of the occupation troops in Austria, as deputy to former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and as signer of the armistice agreement in Korea.

"It is with some misgivings that I come back from my third war," he said. "I am the first American commander who put his signature on a paper ending a war we did not win. There seemed to be a pause after that armistice. In my career, I decided to retire." —United Press.

## AMERICAN RICE FOR JAPAN

Tokyo, Oct. 21. — The Japanese Government's Food Board is now making preparations for the purchase of 50,000 tons of California rice from the United States, sources close to the board reported, according to the Kyodo News Agency today.

The rice will be bought under the October-March import budget and some importers have already started preliminary negotiations with American exporters, the Agency added. —China Mail Special.



## MOVEMENT OF U.K. INDUSTRY INTO CANADA

Ottawa, Oct. 20. — The movement of British industry into Canada to take an active and important part in the development of this country is being speeded up by two recent developments.

The activities to be tackled are as far apart as helping to build the St. Lawrence Seaway and constructing huge airliners for the Canadian passenger service.

Taylor-Woodrow Ltd., of London, England, are incorporating Taylor-Woodrow (Canada) Ltd., and will soon open a branch office in Toronto. Frank Taylor, founder and President of the British Company, will be the first President of the Canadian firm.

Unlike other British construction companies which have established operational bases in Canada, Mr Taylor frankly admits that he is interested in Seaway business. He is thinking in terms of forming an alliance with Canadian construction firms to tackle work involved in digging the Seaway.

While competition is expected on the Seaway bids, Taylor-Woodrow is in Canada to stay and in a big way, although the Canadian company is starting with a capital of only 1,000,000 dollars (about £340,000). It intends to tackle all types of jobs, large or small, from building houses to engineering and industrial construction.

The first step will be to acquire about 50 acres of land in the area between Toronto and Hamilton along the shore of Lake Ontario. Prefabricated houses will be shipped from Britain to provide living quarters for employees. As much machinery as possible will be brought from Britain, not only for the purpose of saving dollars but because it has been found that some types of British construction equipment cannot be matched for performance in North America.

### VICKERS' MOVE

The company has been operating in the United States on a comparatively large scale since 1937, but Mr Taylor admitted that he did not expect much future expansion in the United States and that Canada was decidedly a much greener field for his company.

The second big boost for British industry in Canada is likely to come through the formation of a Canadian subsidiary by Vickers Ltd.

On an inspection tour of the Canadian market, the Managing Director, Sir James Reid, announced that the company would soon open an office in Montreal to service its major post-war Vickers Viscount airliners — the sale of 15 Vickers Viscount airliners for \$2,470,000 to Trans-Canada Airlines.

The company's aircraft division, he said, looked upon the introduction of the turbo-prop Viscount into Canada as a jumping off point to the North American market. It has also expressed interest in a larger and still more powerful version of the aircraft and in a civilian version of the Valiant jet bomber.

Other products sold in Canada either direct or through agents include a wide variety ranging from mine hoist equipment to printing machinery. —China Mail Special.

## Nepalese King For Zurich

Zurich, Oct. 20. — King Tribhuvan of Nepal is expected to arrive for medical treatment next Sunday. The King, it is believed, will enter a Zurich clinic and remain for about a week. Earlier, reports from Nepal said the King was being treated for a heart ailment. Recently he had a month's treatment in Calcutta.

The King took over the administration of Nepal in August with the help of advisers. He returned to his capital in February after three months voluntary exile in India. The King, who is 48, ascended the throne in 1911. —China Mail Special.

## Signing In Paris

Paris, Oct. 20. — It was confirmed today that the Franco-Laothian convention, establishing new relations between France and Laos, will be signed at the Elysee Palace on Thursday, by President Vincent Auriol and King Sisavang Vong of Laos. —France-Press.

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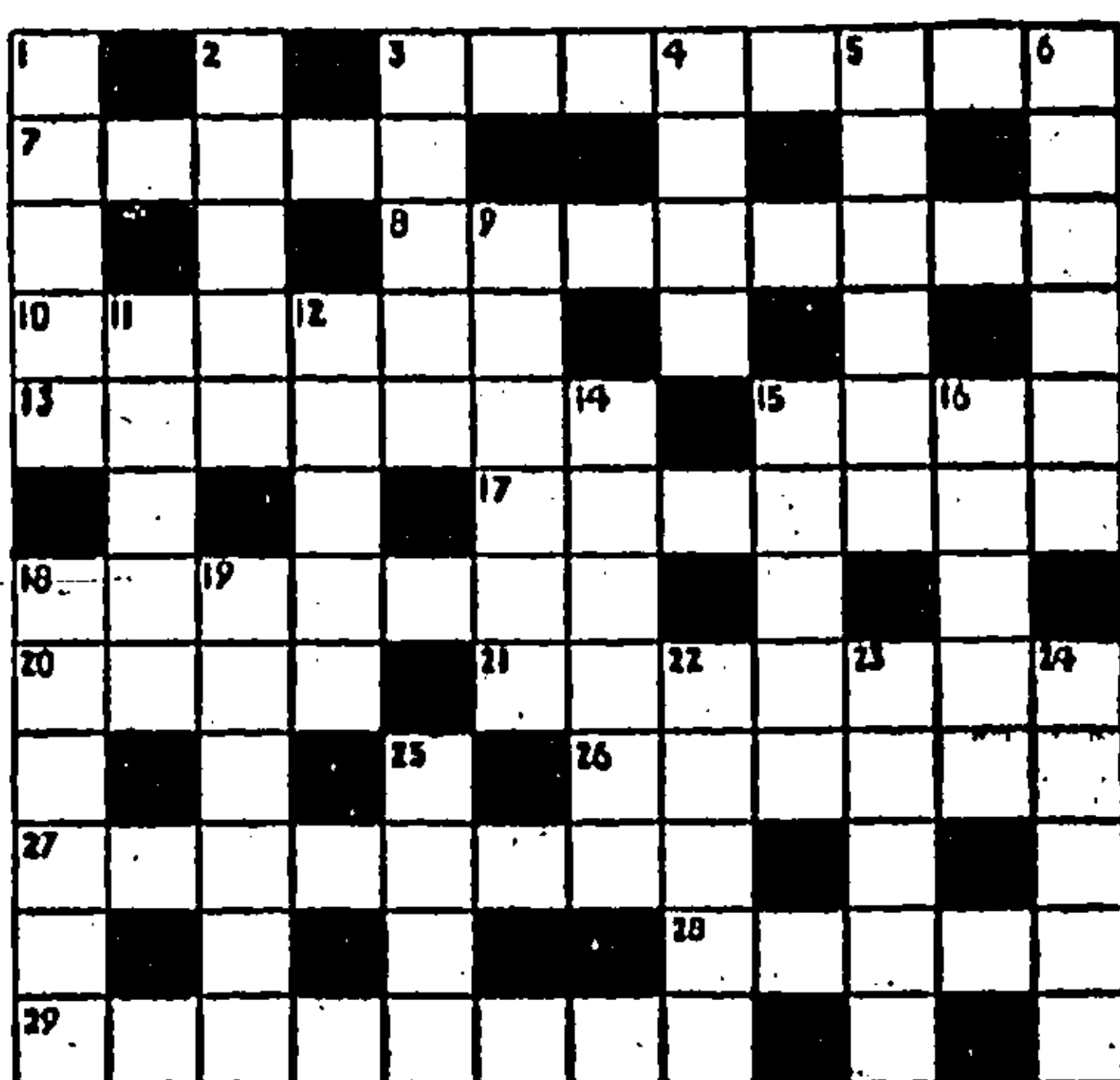
At 8.30 p.m.

OCTOBER 22nd, 23rd, 24th

MISSIONS TO  
SEAMEN

Booking:—  
SKINNERS.

## A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
- Place below water (8).
  - Period of darkness (5).
  - Trick (8).
  - Weak (6).
  - Uttermost (7).
  - Repose (4).
  - Avers (7).
  - Illegal (7).
  - Defunct (4).
  - Unaffected (7).
  - Vehement speech (6).
  - decreed (8).
  - Stretching out (5).
  - Accents (8).
- DOWN
- Cutter (5).
  - Bird (5).
  - Not fresh (5).
  - Principal (6).
  - Marauder (8).
  - Happenings (8).
  - Stay (6).
  - Bluish (5).
  - Plait (5).
  - Property (6).
  - Be repeated (5).
  - Place (5).
  - Fools (6).
  - Store-room (6).
  - Sea movements (5).
  - Swift (5).
  - Shut (5).
  - Successes (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1 Bulls, 5 Rummy, 8 Raven, 9 Petrol, 10 Limit, 11 Pies, 12 Ace, 13 Toast, 16 Resent, 18 Arises, 20 Sales, 23 Feet, 25 Tempo, 26 Dapper, 27 Elder, 28 Store, 29 Senses. Down: 1 Diplopes, 2 Trier, 3 Drop, 4 Sniffles, 6 Talc, 7 Udder, 14 Malice, 15 Torture, 16 Rissole, 17 Seccos, 19 Reeper, 21 Alert, 24 Rare.

## Ratification Instruments Deposited

Geneva, Oct. 20. — Japan today deposited instruments of ratification of three conventions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

The ratifications, first to be deposited by Japan since she re-entered the ILO in 1951, made her a party to the following: The Labour Inspection Convention adopted by the ILO General Conference in 1947, the Employment Service Convention (1948) and the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention (1948). Prior to the war Japan had ratified 14 ILO conventions.

Countries ratifying ILO conventions are under the obligation to give effect to their provisions and to report annually on the measures that they are taking.

The instruments of ratification were deposited by Mr Kensuke Sato, permanent Japanese delegate to the International Labour Organisation in Geneva, and received by the Assistant Director-General, Mr Luis Alvarado. —Reuter.

## New Russian Envoy In New Delhi

New Delhi, Oct. 20. — Russia's new Ambassador to India, M. Mikhail Alexandrovich Menzhikov, arrived in New Delhi from Moscow today.

M. Menzhikov is a former Soviet Minister for Foreign Trade. His predecessor here, M. K. V. Novikov, returned to Moscow to become Minister of Agriculture. —Reuter.





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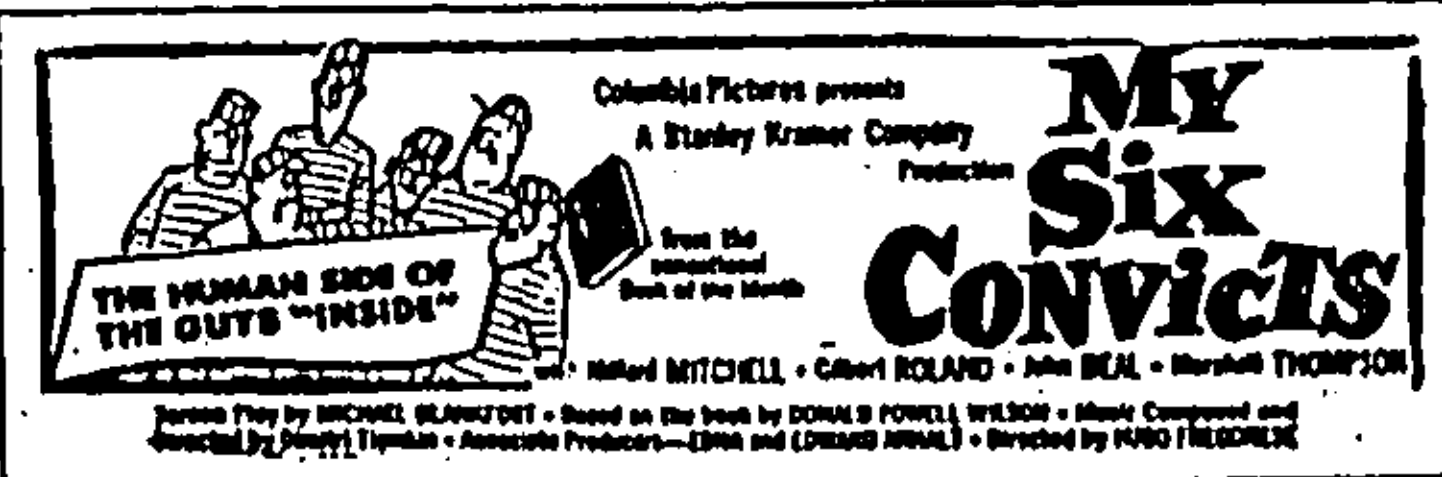
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### THE GLOSTERS' COMMANDER SPEAKS OF LIFE AS A CAPTIVE OF THE REDS

## I HAVE GAINED AN ADDED PRIDE IN BEING BRITISH

By **LT.-COL. JAMES CARNE**

C.O. of the 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, who wrote  
this statement on his way home to England in the Empire Orwell.

IN the early part of the war the enemy organisation provided only the bare necessities of life for the prisoners, and this included food to which many found it difficult to accustom themselves, and which, in any case, lacked the nourishment necessary to maintain complete health.

Soon after the Glosters group reached the prison camps in the extreme north of the country, conditions started to improve slowly; but in the following months many of us showed the first signs of beri-beri, or had other ailments due to vitamin deficiency.

Under such conditions life and health are not wholly dependent on food, shelter, and clothing; and it is to their own resolution and optimism that some of the credit must be given for the fact that few British soldiers died in captivity.

By the following winter (1951-2) most were warmly clad and the food had improved, although it could not be compared to a normal British diet.

Housing was crowded, and, of course, comforts were generally non-existent. Conditions in the camps continued to improve slowly and rather spasmodically until we were released, and by that time they could be considered reasonable.

### Their Policy

ONE is justified in believing that the effort made by the Chinese to improve the lot of their prisoners—and there is no doubt that they did make such an effort—was not entirely for humanitarian reasons.

It was in accordance with their "lenient policy," the policy governing the treatment of prisoners and this had a definite political motive.

The technique appears to be an endeavour to impress the victim by the "leniency" with which he is treated, in the hope that he will the more readily absorb the teachings.

The argument supporting this is that we (the prisoners), having taken part in what was termed an unjust war of aggression, were thus war criminals, but under the "lenient policy" account was taken of the fact that we had been deceived by our Capitalist Government, that we were only tools of the "warmongers," and thus might be re-educated.

Fortunately, although perhaps entirely owing to fear of the

opinion of the outside world, the enjoyment of the "lenient policy" did not depend upon the acceptance of this argument, or on the success of the education programme, otherwise most of us would now be in a bad way. However, the benefits were not such as to impress anyone unduly who felt that he had a right to retain life and health.

### Suffering

FROM our first arrival in a fixed camp the ranks had been separated: officers and warrant officers in one compound; colour-sergeants and sergeants in another; thus the deprived of the leadership and advice to which they were accustomed—but they were not without their own leadership.

Many N.C.O.s and men with strong characters came to the fore, and provided leadership, exposing the inaccuracies in the Communist propaganda, and presenting our own more rational opinions. The majority suffered for this expressing their views.

As with every other aspect of prison camp life, discipline was induced by politics. Any prisoner who might be expected to influence his friends was liable to be convicted of some offence, and his punishment successfully removed his reactionary influence for a lengthy period.

The Chinese methods of punishment were often primitive, and several officers and

men had very unpleasant, and sometimes terrible, experiences which are unlikely to endure the system to any extent. The thought, or fear, of such punishment, undoubtedly provided indirect pressure on some prisoners, and this was unquestionably part of the systematic attempt to obtain converts to Communism or, less ambitiously, to sow little seeds of doubt, envy, and disloyalty which might later produce Red flowers. The fact that can be said for the Chinese is that most of us were released in very fair health, but the experience of having been under a system governed by political prejudice and expediency, not inhibited by laws and regulations as we know them, has left most of us with little liking for our captors.

### Unaffected

WHAT effect has this treatment had on us? I know that there have been some men converted to Communism. There are also some who are far more anti-Communist than they were before. The majority are, of course, somewhere between these two categories.

It has been suggested that these men are confused in their minds about politics, and an impression is given that thereby they are in some way different from other men.

Although I have made no direct enquiry as to their political opinions, I think that impression is incorrect: to my mind the vast majority of men appear to have been

affected very little by their captivity. They are just the same good lot of fellows they have always been; and I am quite certain that their families will agree with me that there is nothing strange about them either politically or otherwise.

### Good For Us

THIS brings me to other reports which have the impression of discipline at ports of call on the way home. I will say nothing about these reports except that I believe them to be greatly exaggerated accounts of isolated incidents. There is a pleasant side to the picture.

At Aden, all ex-prisoners of war passing through were splendidly entertained by the civilians and R.A.F. The members of the committee who organised this hospitality told me how much they had enjoyed seeing and entertaining the men. Similarly... at the other ports of call on the way home, there were always those who had happy stories to tell.

Many of us would have preferred a speedier return home, but this short interval between release and homecoming has been good for us; we are the better prepared to take up the responsibilities, as well as the joys, of home.

Already our captivity is losing its importance; it is fading into the past; we look forward to a brighter future.

When all is said and done, perhaps the majority of men will agree with my summing-up of the results of the experience: I have gained an added pride in being British, and I have lost a little weight!

### THE COLONEL GOES INTO HIDING BECAUSE A BOY HAS VISIONS

## ..... and out of Mau Mau land, a sinister threat

By **Jack Ensoll**

Nakuru, Kenya. THIS is the story of two people—an old man and a boy. Both, in their respective ways, have notable achievements to their credit. The old man has been a great soldier. He wears the ribbons of the D.S.O., the O.B.E., and the M.C.

He is one of the world's leading field naturalists, and you will find, at the Natural History Museum, specimens that he has collected from the Himalayas, from Siam, and from the burnt-sienna plains of Africa. He has also collected for many American museums.

so rapid as the mercurial rise of General China from street corner to base headquarters. The general is 28, the colonel is 71.

In the panga-terrorised high country of Kenya it is the very old and the very young who suffer most. Witness six-year-old Michael Ruck, hacked to death in his nursery in a Kinangop farmhouse; 78-year-old Mr James MacDougall, crippled with arthritis, killed by gangsters at Nyeri, not far from Colonel Stockley's home, last July.

### Forest home

The boy's claim to celebrity is that he has visions. He was born nine years ago on a pile of smoky skins in a round hut on the fringe of the forest on the lower slopes of Mount Kenya.

Because he has visions his future is assured among his people, for seeing visions is the summit of precocity among these dark sons of Mumbi, the mother of all Kikuyu.

KENYA soon knew about the visions of the boy. The gangs were out after Colonel Stockley at the remote high place facing Mount Kenya. Here he had built a house with a beautiful garden in a forest clearing 16 years ago, because he thought to spend the years remaining to him in peace and solitude.

Until his retirement from the Indian Army, in which he commanded the 3/14th Punjab Regiment, he had lived a life of wild adventure in various parts of the Empire.

In his retirement he continued his naturalist's work in the wilderness of East Africa. And all his life he wrote books about the wild places.

I remember reading some of these books as a boy, little dreaming then that one day I should help to save the author from the vision of a nine-year-old Kikuyu.

The police got to know that a large gang of Mau Mau were on the move to carry out the kidnapping and subsequent killing of Colonel Stockley. Within 16 minutes a platoon of the King's African Rifles arrived at the isolated house to which the colonel had retired "to find peace."

### Frightened off

THE gang was frightened off and pursued, and Colonel Stockley was rushed out of the area by a policeman of the Special Branch.

With him went his Kikuyu gun-bearer, Kabogo, described by his employer as one of the greatest wild life collectors in Africa. A few years ago Kabogo netted in the Tana River area a hitherto unknown specimen of butterfly.

As soon as Mau Mau began, even Kabogo, who had been with Stockley for 16 years, could not be entirely trusted. At the township of Nyeri Kabogo was taken into custody for questioning.

Meanwhile, in his battered safari lorry, driven by an enigmatic plain-clothes police askari, the old empire builder trekked to my house at Nakuru, on the floor of the Rift Valley.

### Long safari

WHEN he arrived he had not eaten for 36 hours, and had had no sleep for four days. At my house he ate and slept, and I repaid the debt for the adventures he wrote for the bookshelves of my childhood.

Then he set off again on another long safari to a secret destination. He was escorted by a police officer—and I thought he looked tired, of adventure at last.

And Kabogo, the finest collector in Africa? Kabogo sealed the high, barbed-wire fence round the police compound at Nyeri and escaped—to what? To the wild country with which he is so familiar, or to the Mau Mau?

The boy with visions? I do not suppose that I shall ever meet him. I would like to—just once.

—(London Express Service)

## Nathaniel Gubbins

When I had influenza it would be sitting on my bed, eating my grapes at a gulp and drinking my medicine.

Moreover I would make a complete fool of the pig and myself too. I would never eat ham or bacon in its presence and would apologise to it for once eating pig's head.

It was suggested I would give it a bath once a week, powder it like a baby and spray it with perfume to make its presence more bearable.

In fact (the family said) instead of relieving the acute food situation of the period the pig would live for a long, long time and be the only pig in the world to die of old age.

A General has a cold. A sentence in a news item which branded itself on my brain was: "The General was unable to attend owing to a feverish cold."

For many reasons a General with a cold seems an object for

greater compassion than a Captain with a cold, a Sergeant with a cold, or a Private with a cold.

Civilians with colds are so common that they are accepted as a normal part of English life, like women in funny hats, and get no sympathy from anybody.

But a General with a cold is a different matter.

To one like myself who has stood so often in rigid ranks waiting for a General to inspect me and make personal remarks about my unsavoury appearance, Generals have always been awesome, godlike creatures above the common ailments of mortals.

Up to this moment it has never occurred to me that a General could have a cold, though I have often thought that in a moment of extreme rage at the sight of slovenly privates they might have

Therefore the shock to me is all the greater. I shall never see a General now without remembering that a little germ too small to be seen even by the latest scientific instruments can strike down that splendid gleaming figure in a single night.

I shall never see a General now without mentally stripping him of his polished boots and glittering gongs and dressing him in a pair of warm flannel pyjamas.

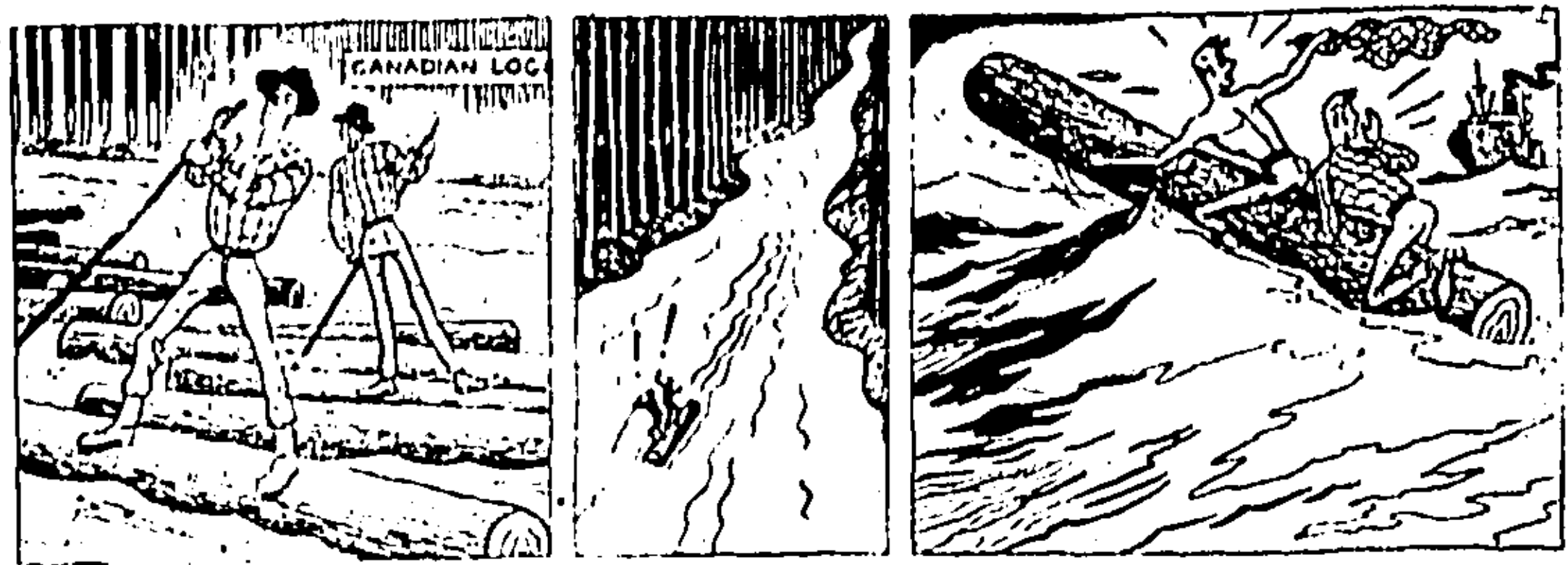
From now on I shall forget him in his colourful glory on parade and think of him only as a crumpled, grey-haired, red-eyed thing snuffling to an untidy bed full of hot water bottles, crumbs and lost handkerchiefs.

If I had realised this in the first war to end wars my knees would not have wobbled so much at the approach of a General.

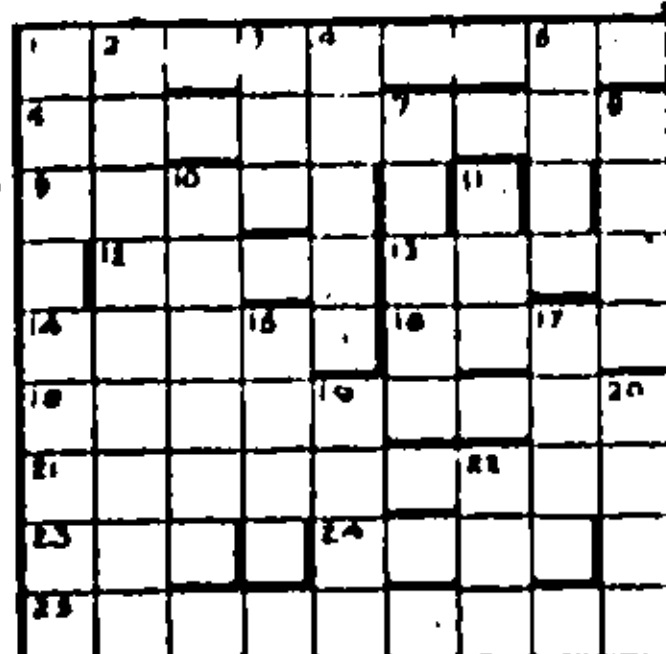


## THE DUFFLE TWINS

by DODD



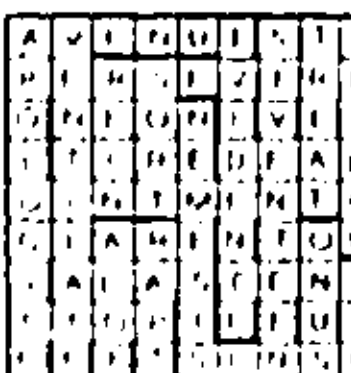
## CROSSWORD



- Across
- Make his stable secure. (9)
  - Several can make a comedy. (10)
  - Place it! It's usually shut on Sundays. (4)
  - You can get no order to do this. (14)
  - Pathetically once it waspin. (9)
  - Animal piece. (4)
  - Latin word for a shepherd. (10)
  - The division of man. (3)
  - People always did this with clothes. (10)
  - Could the little white face? I don't know. (10)

- Down
- Thinking way to a long one. (10)
  - In the past era. (4)
  - Round head. (4)
  - This time must succeed. (10)
  - In millions it makes a ship. (10)
  - Stripes, a three directed. (10)
  - Star in a word. (10)
  - One way of doing. (10)
  - Disappointed. (10)
  - The end of it. (10)
  - Eye of an. (10)
  - Land of ivory. (10)

## SOLUTION TO CHECK YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE



## YOUR BIRTHDAY

By STELLA

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21

BORN today, the stars indicate that you should have a considerable material success in life. Not that you won't have to work fairly hard for it, but it will be the outside world, when it does arrive, that will have natural wit and charm but a rather temperamental personality which sometimes reveals whims that you intend to see satisfied on the spot. If you are a self-starter, you want what you want when you want it. You mean to see the appearance of being hard and serious but underneath that smooth, satin exterior you have a will of your own and usually want up to getting exactly what you want by hook or by crook. You may appear to be something of a cold, eyes, pink to coral complexion, but when it comes right down to the line, you're not one to be misled. You are a realist. You will do anything in the world for those you love and make personal when necessary, but you can give as firm a "no" as anyone when you think it is needed. Exact caution when necessary, but you can give as firm a "no" as anyone when you think it is needed. Exact caution when necessary, but you can give as firm a "no" as anyone when you think it is needed.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22

LILIA (Sept. 24-Oct. 22)—If you can find a real bargain and save some money, they don't come any better. Fortune. Might be a lucky day.

SCORPIO (Oct. 21-Nov. 22)—Don't jump to conclusions. You are all sides before you make up your mind.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—It is a fine thing to be self-reliant, but there are times when you can more readily benefit by taking advice.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—If someone does a favour for you, make sure that you have a good appreciation. This brings joy to the giver.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—If you are just beginning an important job, be positive that you allow yourself ample time to complete it properly.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—This is a good day for social recreation. Take time out from your work to play a little.

ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 20)—If others make errors in judgment, don't let yourself get too involved. Stick to your own opinions, no matter what happens.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—You must learn to develop an idea practically before it can be made to earn money for you. Examine all facts carefully.

GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—Don't make too many promises or you may not be able to fulfil them properly—and that is one quick way to lose friends.

CANCER (June 22-July 22)—If someone does a good job, be sure that you give credit—and a little praise, too—where credit is due.

LEO (July 23-Aug. 22)—Make it a point to keep clear of arguments which are going on around you. Keep your own counsel and hold your tongue.

VIRGO (Aug. 23-Sept. 22)—Be sure for you to watch your expenditures carefully, and if necessary, rearrange your budget to fit circumstances.



"Better hurry up and get well, Filinthal. Your vacation starts tomorrow."

## JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Test Yourself In Defence Play

By OSWALD JACOBY

IN today's hand we see William Joseph and W. W. Jackson, Master Pair Champions of St. Louis, 1938, defeating a strong team by finding the only possible defence. Just for the fun of it, and to test yourself against the winners of the Masters Pairs, see if you can spot the correct defence before reading this entire article.

West opened the Jack of diamonds, and dummy won with the ace. Declarer led the eight of spades from dummy and let it ride for a finesse. Bill Joseph, playing the West hand, won with the king of spades. He then came up with the only play that would defeat the contract. Right now, and see if you can spot this play for yourself.

Joseph saw that the defence needed two heart tricks to defeat the contract. He saw that it was vital, however, to lead the correct heart.

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## WOMANSENSE

THE MODEL MOVES ON

## The Five-Parties-A-Week Girl Settles Down To Suburban Life

By OUIDA MacLELLAN

AS a beauty queen of 1938, model Esme Bankhead used to go to five parties a week. Now she has a weekly outing in the suburbs on a Saturday night with her husband.

Hove-born Miss Bankhead won 40 beauty titles, mostly in swim suits, and modelled every type of bathing and beach costumes. "Yet I could hardly swim," she told me. "I just managed to keep afloat for in-the-water-shots."

Hair modelling was another specialty, but it interfered with social life. "Most of the styles were so peculiar that I'd have to cancel dates when I did a hair show."

She was doing photographic modelling in a yacht off Cornwall when the war started. She returned to collect salvage and do canteen work with the WVS.

Now she is Mrs. Graham Morrell, wife of a textile manufacturer. She gave up modelling when her son David was three months before he was born; it seemed so silly to her to stop, she said.

She keeps house in a top floor flat in Chiswick Village. Her "never-less-than-twelve" day dresses are down to five and her blouse wardrobe is reduced from 12 to six.

She is still in touch with the modelling world—through her son, who models boys' wear. "But his modelling never interferes with lessons, I see to that," she added.

(London Express Service)



TODAY, as Mrs. Graham Morrell, she walks with son David near their Chiswick home.

## Emphasise Your Best Features

By Helen Follett

PRETTY young things often worry about imaginary beauty defects. They look at their faces in mirrors, not realising that many mirrors magnify and that little defects, like light freckles, aren't noticed by other people.

It is a good idea for them to take a good-looking inventory now and then. They may be surprised to find the sum total of assets is more than gratifying.

## Toast of the Town

Let them remember that in the past, when Gramme was a girl, a single lassie might be the toast of the town; today a hundred young women in the same locality are toasted. Ways of acquiring loveliness are available to all.

The pattern of beauty, one might say, has become a matter of parts, rather than the whole. If a girl has beautiful eyes, knows how to emphasise them, it doesn't matter much if her nose is a bit snubby or if she is a few pounds overweight. Glorious hair, with shining lights, if arranged in a chic and becoming manner, will make a girl outstanding among her

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS

A nylon garment can be tinted, but it's wise to start with a rather weak tint. Nylon absorbs dye readily, and pastel colours frequently come out with almost a crayon-like colour depth.

One cup of corn syrup takes the place of one-half cup of sugar, but for every cup so used, the liquid in the recipe must be reduced one-half.

If you wax the edges of window screen frames, using a



## SOFT CAPE LEATHER.

5 Button Length. In Oatmeal, Cold, Navy, Grey, Black.

All Sizes ..... \$21.00.

## GLACE KID SHORTIE.

Classic Splicing. Black, Navy, Nigger, Green, Grey, Rose.

All Sizes ..... \$21.00.

## NEW PEPPER BOX KID.

New Splicing. Pull on Style. All Popular Colours, Including Black.

All Sizes ..... \$16.50.

## WASHABLE DOESKIN.

Popular Shortie. Chamoise or White.

All Sizes ..... \$12.50.

## SOFT KID.

Pull-on Sac Wrist. 4 Fashionable Shades. Also Black.

All Sizes ..... \$17.50.

## DOESKIN GLOVES.

Afternoon Length. Classic Splicing White Only.

All Sizes ..... \$15.50.

## PULL-ON WASHABLE DOESKIN.

Chamoise or White.

All Sizes ..... \$13.50.

## ITS LADIES GLOVE WEEK

AT YOUR FAVOURITE STORES



HONGKONG WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO. LTD. KOWLOON

## BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

## Some Very Strange Animals

—There are Telephants, Clockodiles, And Gilafls—

By MAX TRELL

**KNARF**, the shadow-boy with the turned-about name, went up to General Tin, the Tin Soldier, who was standing as he always did next to the playground door. He stood very tall and straight with his musket over his shoulder, looking directly ahead of him. He didn't see Knarf until Knarf was right in front of him.

"Hello!" shouted Knarf.

**His Eyes Jumped**

If General Tin hadn't been made out of tin, he would have jumped. As it was, however, only his eyes jumped. (They didn't jump out of his head. They only jumped up and down.) Finally, when they stopped jumping, General Tin said very calmly: "Ah, it's you Knarf."

"Who did you think it was?" asked Knarf.

"I thought it was a lion or a tiger, at first," replied General Tin. "That's why I stand on guard at this door."

## DUMB-BELLS

WHY DID YOU SELL LIFE INSURANCE TO A MAN NINETEEN YEARS OLD?

BECAUSE STATISTICS PROVE THAT THERE ARE DEATHS AT THAT AGE.

General Tin stood on guard at the playground door.

"Oh," said Knarf, "a clockodile is a very useful animal."

"Yes," said General Tin, "the only thing bad about it is that it strikes every hour. You have to keep out of its way when it strikes."

Knarf didn't think he'd like the clockodile much, so he asked about the crinocerous.

**It's Always Crying**

"The most important thing about the crinocerous," explained General Tin, "is that it's always crying. It's not at all like its cousin the drinocerous, who never sheds a tear in its life. Then there's the hinocerous, who's very tall, and the whynocerous, who's always asking questions, and the synocerous, who's very bashful."

"What about the prynocerous?" said Knarf. "Is he always crying?"

"There is no such animal," replied General Tin, shortly. You made that up!"

Knarf then asked about the last of the animals mentioned by General Tin, the gilafl.

"He's the only pleasant one of the lot," said General Tin. "The only reason, I don't like him is that he likes to laugh at the wrong time. He laughs when you trip and fall. He bursts out

"What does it need a trunk for?" asked the Tin Soldier.

Knarf wasn't sure why an elephant needed a trunk, so then he asked about the clockodile, which he said reminded him of a crocodile though he was quite sure they weren't alike.

"They aren't," said General Tin promptly. "A crocodile is ... well, you know what a crocodile is. But a clockodile has a round face with numbers on it from one to twelve and it always walks around with its hands in front of its face, telling everybody the time."

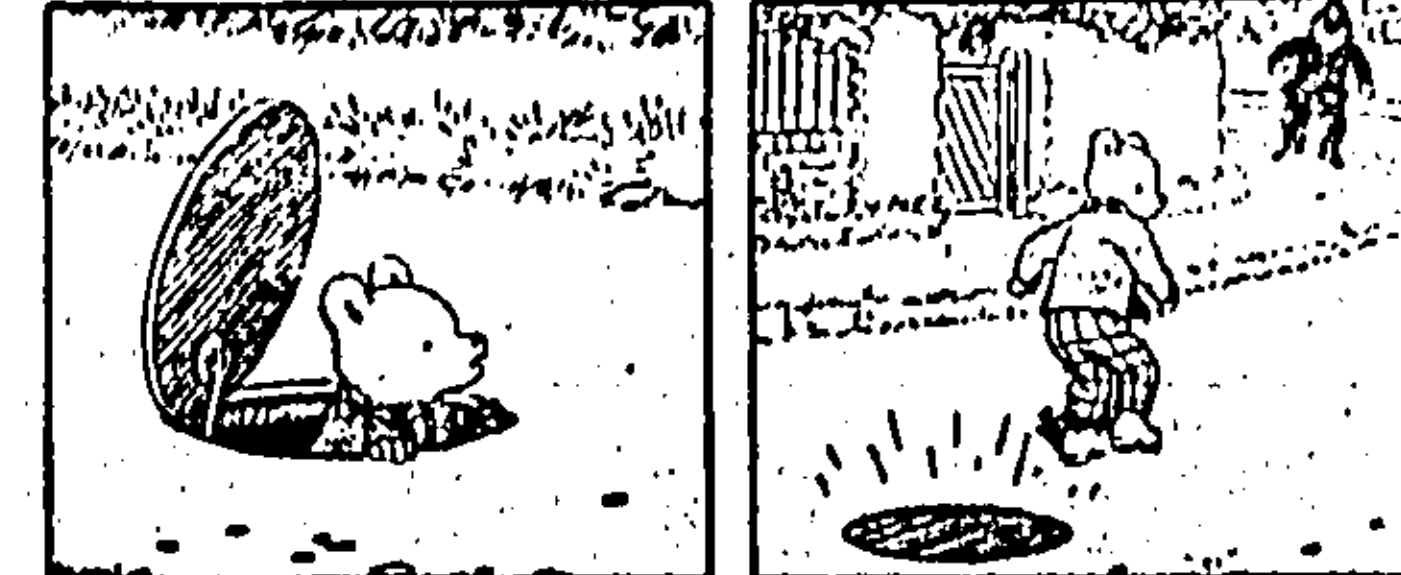
**WHAT'S HER LINE?**

N. I. MERILL

Re-arrange the letters to spell her occupation.

(Solution on Page 10)

## Rupert and Ozzie—34

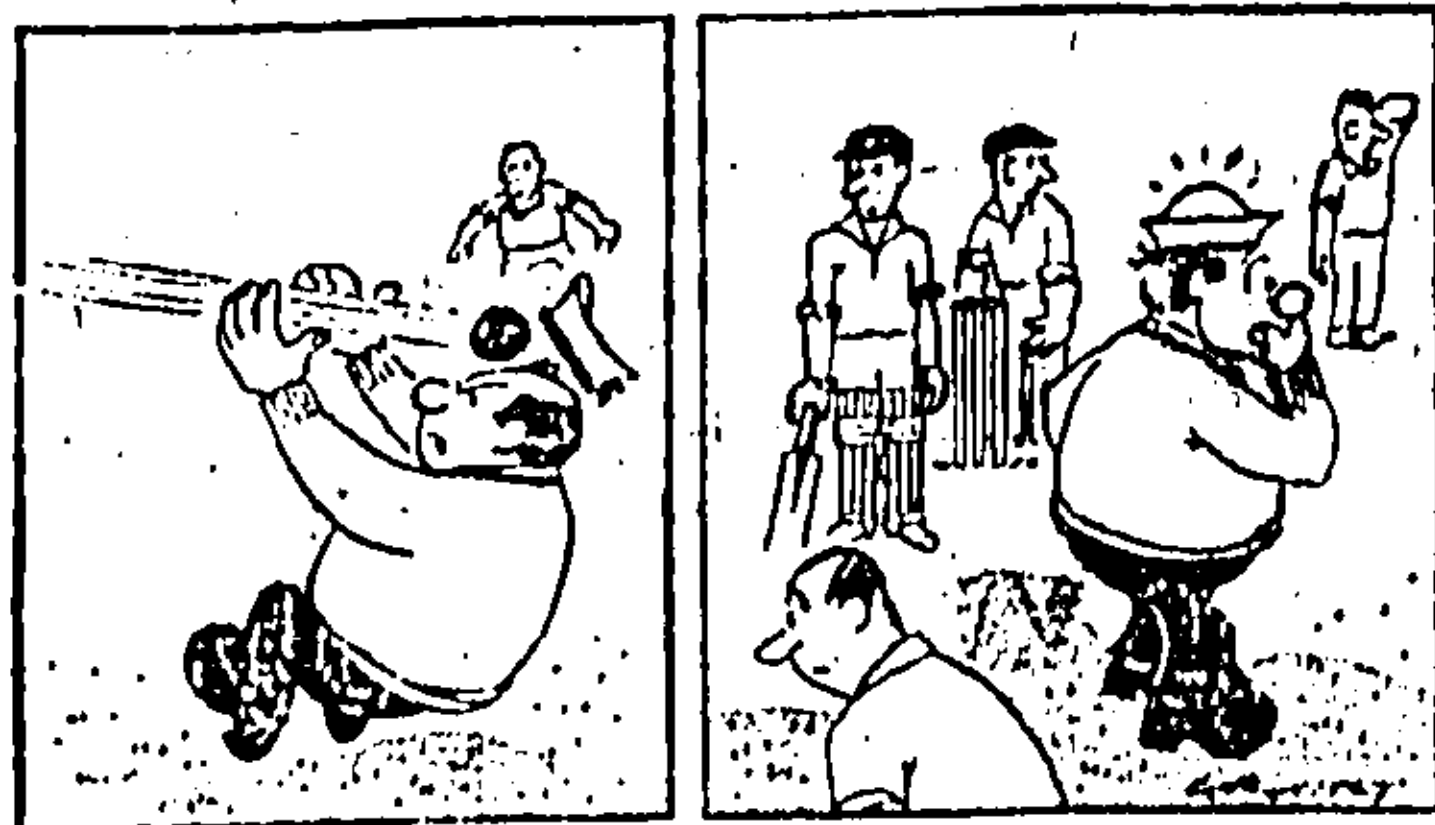


Rupert finds the handle stiff to turn, but to his delight it does the trick, the trap-door opens and he puts his head out into the sunshine. Then he gives a shout of joy. "This is Newwood. It's my own village!" As he scrambles, out he pushes the trapdoor further

open. Instantly there is a whirling and a clicking and he just moves clear as it shuts with a great bang. "My, that was dangerous!" he thinks. "I've often wondered what those iron things in the road were. Now I know! But I don't suppose many people do."

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## Frozen Stiff

By HENRY LONGHURST

I cannot help thinking that the golfing spectator, whatever may be said about him when he jingles keys, rustles newspapers, clicks cameras or runs through the bunkers, is at heart the most charitable in the world.

When the Ryder Cup ended with what are destined to live on as two of the most celebrated MISSED PUTTS in the game's history, one heard a unanimous note not of criticism but of sympathy. As the condemned men were led from the last green, small voices were whispering in thousands of ears, "There, but for the grace of God, went I."

The multitude who cheerfully look on at a penalty at the supreme moment of his career, the elderly gentlemen who mutter "Darned! This is the end, old boy," as Hutton drops a catch, do not realise in the knowledge that never again will they be exposed to such a situation themselves.

### PUTTING PARALYSIS

The golfer, on the other hand, knows that he may be exposed to it this very Sunday morning. As he stands over his four-foot putt, he knows that his opponent knows he knows he is thinking, "That's just about the length that Albee missed."

## Postal Shoot Results

The National Small Bore Rifle Association's Inter-Colonial Postal Matches, 1958 were held at the Hongkong Gun Club, Tsim Wan, Kowloon, on Sunday.

Hongkong entered a team in each of the 22 rifle aperture and open sight, as well as 22 pistol events.

The aperture sight section consisted of teams of eight, 20 shots each competitor, 10 each at two 25 yards match ranges, highest possible score, 1,000 points. The shooting was witnessed by Mr Norman B. Fraser, Divisional Superintendent of Police, New Territories.

The results obtained were as follows:—

**Aperture Sight**  
Henry Souza 100+100=200; F. L. Gardner 99+100=199; A. Horner 98+100=198; E. M. Rosario 100+98=198; Mabel Wong 97+99=196; P. Pereira 98+98=196; K. C. Ho 99+99=198. Total—1,571.

**Open Sight**  
F. W. Maidstone 100+97=197; G. A. Horner 99+100=199; Peter Edgar 97+100=197; Henry Souza 94+99=193; F. L. Gardner 94+99=193; R. Nicholson 97+97=194; A. P. Pereira 94+99=193; R. Remedios 94+99=193. Total—1,526.

**22 Pistol**  
O. R. Sadick 44+42+39+45=170; Wm. Gillies 44+40+38+37=169; K. C. Ho 47+33+32+35=167; Wm. Y. Yu 34+44+40+35=153. Total—604.

Compared with the previous year's results, Hongkong's scores this year showed an improvement in all the matches fired.

The aperture sight event improved by 52 points, open sight event by 82 points and the pistol event by 54 points.

The highest scorers were H. Souza, who made two possibilities, F. W. Maidstone and O. R. Sadick in the respective matches.

This year's aggregate total in the aperture sight event was only six points below last year's winning score of 1,582 points, returned by Trinidad.

If the local teams continue to make progress in the coming year, and with better facilities for practice and more experience in competition shooting, there is every possibility of our teams winning the Challenge Cup in the not too distant future.

### BI-MONTHLY SHOOT

After a lapse of more than three months, the bi-monthly shoot of the Hongkong Rifle Association was resumed at Kni Tak Range on Sunday. The attendance was poor, only 31 members turning up to practice.

The weather conditions were fair, with a soft south-easterly wind blowing. The scores returned were below average due no doubt to the long absence from practice.

The 1958 Bisley Shooting is scheduled to be held from January 18 to 25 and it is hoped that number will put in as much practice as possible as the time left is short.

The following were winners of apertures:

S.R. (b) Class "A"—L. A. Rosario 82 points; Class "C"—P. Pereira 80 points; S.R. (c) Class "C"—S. Gardner 84 points.  
The next practice shoot of the Association will be held on Sunday, November 1 commencing at 9 a.m. at the Upper Rifle.

## Baroda Score 195 For 6

Baroda, Oct. 20.

The Baroda Cricket Association made 195 for six wickets on the opening day of their three-day match here today against the Commonwealth touring team.

Nearly half of this score was knocked out by the Indian Test cricketer, Hanuman, who was 83 not out at the close.

Chorpe made 32 before being bowled by Edrich, while

Linton took one wicket for 23, Worrell one for 34, Hammed one for 46, Marshall one for 58, and Edrich one for seven—Bates.

# THE BIG FIGHT

## BROTHER DICK HOLDS THE KEY TO RANDOLPH TURPIN'S TITLE CHANCES TONIGHT

Says DENNIS HART

Tonight Randolph climbs into the ring at New York's Madison Square Garden to fight Hawaiian Carl "Bobo" Olson for the world middleweight title. Outside the ring another Turpin will play almost as big a part as Randy in deciding whether Britain is to hold a world title.

The man on the other side of the ropes is big brother Dick, himself a former British Middleweight Champion, who has been given special permission by the New York authorities to act as Randy's second.

Seconding is always important, and never more so than in a world title fight. With smarter advice from his corner Randy might never have lost the title to Sugar Ray Robinson two years ago.

Tonight Dick has a dual responsibility. Besides attending to Randy's physical needs, he will have to attend to his younger brother's mental wants.

### CONFUSED MAN

For the British Champion is a confused man. He has reached

that stage where he wonders whether it's all worth while. Most fighters go through the stage at some time, generally after many years in the ring. Turpin is simply experiencing it earlier than most.

It is the reaction of a poor boy who has become a rich young man. As a lad Turpin had to fight to eat. He liked eating, in fact followed a contest. As a result his knowledge of the world was confined largely to the dinner table and the ring.

Since he has become Champion, however, it has been a different story. His ring appearances have been less frequent. Young and delirious, with a five figure income, Randy has found that the outside world can be most enjoyable. He has bought a motor car, taken up riding and golf.

Life indeed has become extremely tolerable for the lad who once knew the real meaning of hunger.

Yet tolerance is a dangerous thing for boxers with world title aspirations to cultivate.

Its effect on Turpin has been clearly seen in his last two Championship bouts. Defending his Empire crown against South African George Angulo, and in fighting Frenchman Charles Humez for the British version of the world title, Randy showed that if he could win without taking risks, he would do so.

### AN EYE-OPENER

In one respect this was an eye-opener. For he showed himself possessed of more skill than many thought possible as he boxed rather than punched his way to victory.

The question now is "has Turpin lost the 'killer' instinct?" This is where Dick can play such an important role tonight. He must urge Randy to keep boxing his opponent, and also remind him of the dynamite he carries in his left hand.

As a boxer, Dick was one of the cleverest in the business. Randy has a great respect for his brother's knowledge, and respects his advice. Between them, I think two Turpins will prove too much for one Olson.

This I maintain despite the reports from Randy's training camp at Grossingers that he did not reach his peak in workouts. This could even be a point in favour of the British Champion. In the past he has got into trim too quickly.

Take the second Sugar Ray fight for example. Randy was ready for the bout ten days early. And ten days weigh heavily on a man trained to the last hair.

### LACKS THE PUNCH

Olson is a fighter of the Humez style, fast moving and throwing punches from all angles. He may be stronger than the French Champion, but, despite his boast that he will knock Turpin out, does not possess a powerful punch.

Nevertheless he is a dangerous customer. He executes a punishing downward chop, which is reminiscent of Humez. Randy kept out of trouble against the Frenchman by keeping at a distance, waiting for, rather than creating, openings. He may well do the same tonight.

But this is a cold-blooded assessment. And in the ring Turpin is likely to be anything but. He has been so criticised in the past few weeks that his blood must be nearer boiling point. Sarcastic remarks from his opponent have not gone unheeded, so that both the critics

and "Bobo" Olson, may have early cause to amend their words.  
—(London Express Service)

## Olson A 2-1 Favourite

New York, Oct. 20.

Randolph Turpin of Britain, the pick of Europe by elimination, and Carl "Bobo" Olson of the United States, elected by the rugged way of the ring, were arriving here today for their world middleweight title bout tomorrow night.

At least 15,000 people are expected at Madison Square Garden to watch the fight, which will produce a holder of the title that Sugar Ray Robinson vacated last December. The promoters, the International Boxing Club, believe that the crowd may even tax the hall's capacity of 17,000.

Olson is favoured at two to one. That is only because conflicting reports, mainly unfavourable, have come during the last fortnight on Turpin's training methods.

The bulk of expert opinion is that Turpin had not sparred enough—at least in public, and has been lackadaisical in other forms of training. But Turpin has declared that he is perfectly fit, has not underestimated his opponent, and has recovered from what had been called "a fit of the blues."

Olson, in contrast, has sparred many rounds in public. He has trained with an earnestness and thoroughness which has impressed every visitor to his training camp.

### WELL MATCHED

Both boxers are the same age, 25, and are well matched physically. Their records are almost similar. Turpin's 53 fights have yielded him 49 victories, 33 by knockouts. He has lost three times and drawn once. One of his victories gained him the world title when he beat Robinson on points in London in July 1951. Robinson also accounted for one of Turpin's defeats, beating him in New York three months later to regain the Championship.

Olson has won 53 of his 58 fights, 25 of them by knockouts, and lost the other five. He was twice defeated by Robinson. The Champion knocked him out in the 12th round in October, 1950, and beat him on points in March, 1952, after Olson had been ahead at the end of ten rounds.

Turpin is the heavier puncher, Olson the quicker mover. Many experts have believed that Turpin's chance of success depends on his ability to break through Olson's guard with a single knockout punch or throw hard punches to sap his opponent's stamina. Most of them think the fight will go the full 15 rounds, ending in a points victory for Olson.—Reuter.

Olson was training in the Convention Hall, which bites deeply into the sea, but lost that spot because 1,000 youngsters came to town for a meeting of the Rainbow Girls.

Bobo, breaking from his gloom, cracked: "It took a thousand girls to do what Turpin will never do—and that's get me running."

**EARLY GALLOPS**  
The only running Olson does is along the sands. He gallops four miles at 5.30 each morning, and reckons this is the reason why he is still highly mobile after 15 rounds of boxing.

Like Turpin, Olson came up

from the Second Division Men's Hockey League match between Revere "B" and Valley Sports H. C. will take place at Revere, King's Park, at 4 p.m. on Sunday and not at Boundary Street.

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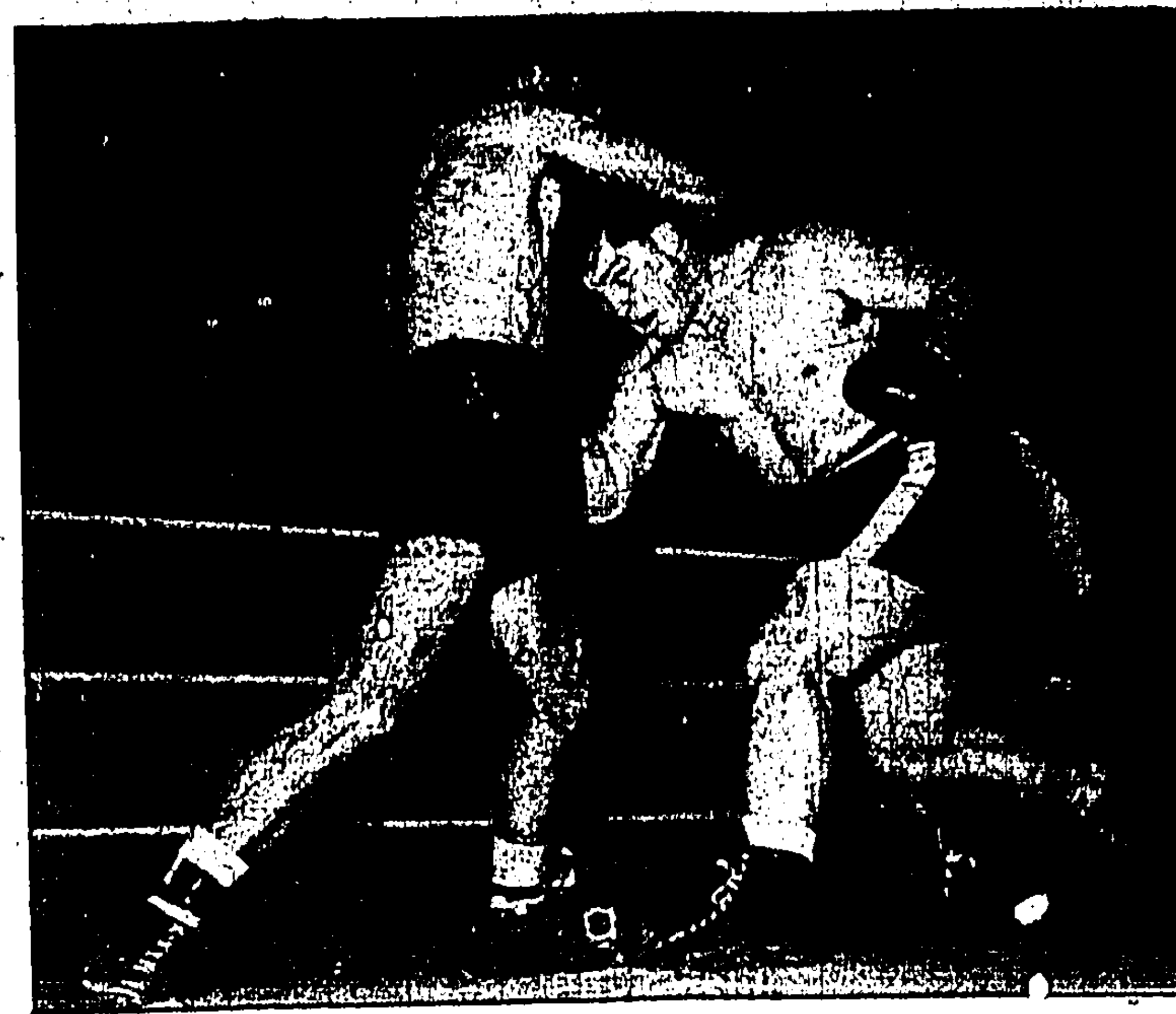
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## ANOTHER VICTORY FOR COCKELL



The British heavyweight title holder, 25-year-old Don Cockell, won every one of the ten rounds in outpointing Italian Champion, Uber Bacilieri, 31, at Leicester on October 6.

The crowd bowed the verdict but this was merely because they were disappointed that the outsize Cockell could not knock out this tough and courageous Italian. Picture shows Don Cockell ducking the Italian's right and whipping in a right to the body.—Express Photo.

# BOBO OLSON RUNS AWAY FROM 1,000 GIRLS

By DESMOND HACKETT

Asbury Park, New Jersey.

The sun beats down on the pale golden sands as the fortunate population swings idly in multi-coloured rocking chairs along the beautiful boardwalk on the Atlantic seaboard.

All would be coolly calm but for the presence of Carl Bobo Olson, who is heating up at Asbury Park before he tackles Britain's Randolph Turpin for the World's Middleweight Championship at New York on October 21.

Olson broods grimly on rocking Turpin to sleep with a right-hand exterminator he calls "my chopper."

When I spoke to Olson—bald and sad-faced as a frustrated bookkeeper—he made a scintillating opening gambit: "I wish everybody was dead."

His huge, tranquil manager, Sid Flaherty, beamed like a father hearing his son babble his first words, and said: "That boy is coming along nicely. When he gets into a mean mood, I know he is really getting ready."

### BOBO IS ANGRY

Bobo—this title being a relic of his childhood days—when his sister could not pronounce "brother" muttered angrily "I am going to punch that Turpin right in the mouth."

Flaherty patted him warmly on his bronzed, muscular back and encouraged "that's the boy." While the reluctant Turpin trains fretfully, Olson has to be checked. After he had boxed two rounds with Les Echols, a useful, fast-moving middleweight, the training was called off. Flaherty reckoned that Olson could go right into action any day.

Bobo is 4lb. overweight, but so far, unlike his rival, has not trained in heavy gear. Turpin looks like Tiger Tensing when he occasionally gears himself up in a track suit and headpiece.

Most of the cash he earns goes towards buying a ranch in California.

As a kid he helped to break in half-wild horses. Now he moves towards his ambition of raising horses and cattle.

### TLL WIN

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## Cyclists Get Moving

The Kni Tak Exiles, the RAF Cycling Club, held their first open 25-mile trial event on Sunday.

There were 10 starters, the first man leaving the timekeeper at the 27th, milestone on the Castle Peak road at 20 minutes past nine.

Riders left at one minute intervals on the outward run to the 30th milestone, turning there to retrace their wheelmarks to the finish just outside Kni Tak. The wind, though not strong, was troublesome in both directions, the effect being very marked on the "not so fit", who all finished slowly.

At the 12-mile turn, Fey of the Army Team, was 20 seconds on the ultimate winner, Todd-White, also of the Army, but could not hold his advantage. Todd-White finished very strongly to return a time of 67 minutes, 44 seconds, a good time for the day.

Fey reached the timekeeper just one second in arrears, but still two minutes better than the third man, Knight, also of the Army.

MacIlwain, RAF, was obviously still feeling the effects of his recent accident and could not do better than a 70-minute ride.

A number of riders stated that they were hindered by cows on the road and closed level crossings, one rider returning on a buckled wheel as the result of losing an argument with a large cow over right-of-way.

Prizes were presented by Capt. C. R. Lord, Secretary of the New Territories Army Cycling Association, who was plainly satisfied with the result.

Results:—Winner, Pte. Todd-White (NTACA) 1 hour, 7 minutes, 44 secs. Second, Pte. Fey (NTACA) 1 hour, 7 minutes, 45 secs. Third, Capt. Knight (NTACA) 1 hour, 6 minutes, 40 secs.

The next open time trial is being promoted by the NTACA on November 4, also a 25-mile event.—Contributed.









# BUTTERFIELD and SWIRE

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"FENGNING"	Hongkong	8 a.m. 24th Oct.
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 24th Oct.
"PETER REED"	Amoy, Kuching, Birm., Tung & Sibiu	Noon 24th Oct.

ARRIVALS FROM		
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	23rd Oct.
"POYANG"	Nagoya	24th Oct.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"CHANGSHIA"	Sydney & Melbourne	Noon 23rd Oct.
ARRIVALS FROM		
"CHANGSHIA"	Kobe	In Port

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden &amp; Port Said

Sails	Loads	Sails
"CALCHAS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam	22nd Oct.
"AGAPENOR"	Hamburg & Glasgow	23rd Oct.
"PELEUS"	Liverpool & Dublin	24th Oct.
"ATREUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Nov.
"BELLEROPHON"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Nov.
"BELLEROPHON"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd Nov.

Scheduled sailings from Europe

Sails	Loads	Arrives
"ATREUS"	Liverpool	23rd Oct.
"BELLEROPHON"	Rotterdam	27th Oct.
"AGAPENOR"	—	28th Nov.
"PELEUS"	—	17th Oct.
"ATREUS"	—	22nd Nov.
"BELLEROPHON"	—	20th Nov.
"AGAPENOR"	—	8th Dec.
"PELEUS"	—	14th Dec.

G. Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool. 5. Loading Swansea, before Liverpool. Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load &amp; discharge cargo.



DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC &amp; PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

Sails N.Y.	Sails S.F.	Arr. H.K.
"TELEMACHUS"	Sailed	In Port
"DONA NATI"	do	6th Nov.
"BENARES"	do	15th Nov.
"AJAX"	10th Oct.	1st Dec.
"HAINAN"	24th Oct.	14th Dec.

SAILING FOR NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES &amp; CRISTOBAL.

Sails	Loads	Sails
"TELEMACHUS"	19th Nov.	20th Nov.
"DONA NATI"	4th Dec.	24th Dec.
"BENARES"	18th Dec.	20th Dec.

Accept cargo for Kingston and to Central &amp; South American ports on through bills of lading.

## Tathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K.
HK/Bangkok/Singapore	(DC-4) 7:00 a.m. Tue. Fri. 7:15 a.m. Wed. Sat. (Connects at Bangkok with U.B.A. to Rangoon)	7:15 a.m. Wed. Sat.
HK/Malaya/B.N. Borneo	(DC-3) 6:45 a.m. Tue. Fri. 4:45 p.m. Thu.	4:45 p.m. Thu.
HK/Singapore	(DC-4) 11:30 a.m. Wed. 5:30 p.m. Thu.	5:30 p.m. Thu.
HK/Hongkong/Hatting	(DC-3) 11:30 a.m. Wed. 5:30 p.m. Thu.	5:30 p.m. Thu.
HK/Bangkok/Hatting/Calcutta	(DC-4) 12:00 noon Sat. 6:00 p.m. Sun.	6:00 p.m. Sun.

All the above subject to Alteration without notice.

For particulars please apply to:

Butterfield &amp; Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.

1 Connaught Rd. Tel: 30331/8

Branch Office: 50 Connaught Rd. West. Tel: 25875, 32144, 24878

# CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOON)

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Subscription: \$5.00 per month.

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News contributions, always welcome, should be addressed to the Editor, business communications and advertisements to the Secretary.

Telephone: 26011 (9 Lines).

KOWLOON OFFICE: Salisbury Road, Telephone: 22678.

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No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL &amp; COMPANY LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1953.

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## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA M.V. "HIVE MARU"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong &amp; Kowloon Wharf &amp; Godown Co.'s godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard &amp; Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 21st October, 1953.

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## "MORE BUTTER" FORECAST

London, Oct. 20. World trade in butter declined last year, and consumption per person in Britain fell to 11 lb—less than half the pre-war figure.

But the Commonwealth Economic Committee has good news today. This year, it says, there will be a "marked increase" in world butter production. There is, however, still a long way to go before pre-war output is equalled.

Britain will get a large slice of this year's extra production. Already her imports are up on last year, reflecting increased production in Australia, Denmark and Holland.

Higher production in Belgium and other European countries has reduced demand for supplies coming on to the world market. On the other hand, Britain has increased its purchases, and is likely to be the second largest importer this year.

World butter production last year was 17,000,000 cwt, was 200,000 cwt down on the 1951 figure and 2,300,000 cwt below the peak pre-war level of 1950. But the Commonwealth Committee estimates that the reduced total is nearly 24 per cent, compared with 21 per cent in 1951.

### THREE REASONS

To equal their pre-war production, dairy farmers will have to churn out nearly 10,000,000 cwt more butter. But there is little likelihood of their doing this in the near future.

The C.E.C. lists three reasons why world butter production is lower than pre-war:

1) People all over the world are drinking more milk—the raw material of butter. And more milk is going into the production of cheese and processed milks.

2) Butter-making countries, especially Australia with its expanding population, are eating more of their own produce.

3) Supplies from the Baltic and European countries behind the Iron Curtain continue "negligible." Their exports fell to a "very low level" last year, with the result that U.K. imports were little more than a half of what they were in 1938.

### MORE MARGARINE

Meanwhile, to offset the shortage of butter, Britons are eating more margarine. Consumption reached the new record figure of 19 lb. per head in 1952.

Apart from butter, dairy production was maintained or increased last year. The Commonwealth kept its "very important" share of world trade in dairy produce, due largely to New Zealand's position as the world's largest exporter of butter, cheese and milk powder. And, in the face of a contraction in world supplies, Britain's reliance on Commonwealth produce was "emphasised."

This year should see a further marked improvement in supplies of dairy products, says the C.E.C. Milk production may reach the 1950 level, the peak post-war year, with most of the surplus being used in butter making.—London Express Service.

## Poetry In Pictures



Mrs. Lydia Chao-ling Fang, who recently arrived in London from Hongkong, seen as she sorts out some of her 130 paintings, which she will use to introduce modern Chinese art to England. Mrs. Fang, who was born near Shanghai, is a Manchester University B.A. and mother of eight children. She is considered an authority on poetical painting. — Reuter-photo.

## Yugoslavia's Army Has All Makings Of Modern Force

Zagreb, Oct. 20.

By throwing open his army to Western inspection at the big autumn manoeuvres near here, Marshal Tito showed that his wartime partisan forces of courageous but ill-equipped guerrillas have now been welded into a well-organised, highly disciplined army.

Though the Western allies have for several years been supplying equipment to the Yugoslav forces—the United States alone is giving \$217 million this year—Western military attaches were rarely given a glimpse of the army, while requests for information frequently met with procrastination.

## Maize Shortage In Bucharest

Vienna, Oct. 20. Maize (maize meal), the staple diet of the poor in Rumania, is running short in Bucharest, travellers from there reported today.

Crowds of the city's poor had been seen boarding trains daily for the country with bags, rucksacks and rucks in search of maize, they said.—China Mail Special.

Finally, however, military attaches and Western correspondents in Belgrade were invited to see 65,000 men fighting for Zagreb in manoeuvres lasting a week, and in which Sherman tanks, American tank destroyers, M-30 self-propelled guns and Yugoslav-designed bazookas took part.

Both attaches and correspondents were given freedom to go anywhere, to ask any question of any soldier and to look at any equipment.

The opinion of many foreign observers was summed up by the Chief of the British Imperial Staff, Field Marshal Sir John Harding, who headed the British official guests, when he said that the Yugoslav army had all the makings of a modern army.

The troops were sturdy, alert, enthusiastic, and had made an excellent start in learning to handle new foreign equipment, he told correspondents.

Yugoslav generals believe that their men have now mastered the technical and tactical sides of armoured warfare and, in the words of Colonel-General Kostja Nadj, one of Tito's most brilliant partisan Generals during the war, now need from the West heavy arms, heavy tanks and modern aircraft.

**FOUGHT IN SPAIN**  
Although only 42, Colonel-General Kostja Nadj has a wealth of military experience behind him, dating from the International Brigade in the Spanish Civil War.

Field Marshal Harding commented that the Yugoslav army still lacks experience in logistics.

The army is almost completely equipped with new blue-grey uniforms, and silver star badges of the rank of officers. The only reminder of the old days is the 1941 "Star", an emblem worn on the breast by partisans who joined Tito at the beginning.

There is a well-developed Quartermaster organisation, largely dependent on horse transport. Troops receive a daily ration of 800 grammes (over 1½ lbs.) of bread per man, 25 grammes (just over one ounce) of meat (beef or pork), 40 grammes (just over one ounce) of fat, 25 grammes of sugar, 25 grammes of jam, five grammes of coffee, plus 300 grammes (over half a pound) of fresh vegetables and salad when in season—but no wine or alcohol.—China Mail Special.

## Savings Habits Of People In The Colonies

London, Oct. 20.

The savings habits of Colonial people come under the microscope in Dr Ida Greaves' "Colonial Monetary Systems," a new H. M. Stationery Office publication.

Bank deposits have risen in all territories over the past ten years, but the method of saving differs sharply from one group of colonies to another.

In the West Indies, for example, most savings are held in deposit accounts, but in West Africa this form of saving has "no real importance."

Dr Greaves has a simple explanation for this: "People in the West Indies," she writes, "have been familiar with banks and banks are easily accessible, and to most of them. Since 1933, the commercial banks have paid only one per cent on savings deposits, but previously interest rates were as high as three per cent and five per cent at various times, and everybody with spare cash became aware of the money which fell periodically on bank books.

"Moreover, while keeping money in a bank in West Africa often has the disadvantage of making its existence known to the depositor's family, and hence vulnerable to their demands, in the West Indies experience has shown a bank to be the safest place for keeping personal funds whether the owner is likely to retain them for a long or only a short time.

"Further, there is a certain element of prestige attached to having a bank account, especially by people who might not be suspected by their acquaintances of needing any accommodation for surplus income. A large number of depositors in the West Indies, therefore, are ready using a savings account as a convenient cash box, and the activity of such deposits is very high. There is a queue at the savings counter of every bank during business hours, and on some small accounts there may be two or three entries on the same day."

### AMUSING RESULTS

The West African distrust of banks often has amusing results. Farmers who hoarded their money at home discovered that terms had a voracious appetite for bank notes, and savings depreciated although they remained unspent. So now West Africans store their surplus cash in glass bottles sealed with insect-proof wax—and the money stays out of the bank.

It is no uncommon sight in the West African colonies to see a merchant, on one of his rare visits to the bank, arrive with his money in an iron-bound chest. But even the most miserly of hoarders seldom go so far as the Gambia cattle dealer who carried \$3,000 in notes in a cloth bag, which he used as a pillow when travelling.

These, however, are merely sidelights on an extremely complex subject which, until now, has been largely ignored by economists and economists alike. Dr Greaves rightly points out that "in general, writers about the colonies have omitted the subject of money, and writers about money have ignored the colonies."

**INTEGRAL PARTS**

The omission has now been made good in Dr Greaves' highly instructive little book. She traces the development of Colonial monetary systems and describes the work of the various institutions concerned with them.

In her conclusions, she emphasises:

"The colonies are integral parts of the world's largest currency area, the sterling area, their own currencies are normally stable in relation to sterling, and they have no balance of payments problems in the usual sense of the term. If a colony is unable to meet its external obligations it is because of lack of money—income in internal currency—not because of lack of foreign exchange. As long as the money is available it can be transferred to London without any difficulty, and converted into foreign currencies on whatever terms prevailing regulations permit.

"Colonies also have internal interest rates distinctly lower than those of independent countries with comparable types of economy, and they can borrow in London on terms as favourable as those of H.M. Government, which are better than those enjoyed by foreign countries when they use the London capital market. In short, it might be said that the colonies have monetary stability without the necessity of maintaining financial solvency."—London Express Service.

## Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:

U.S. dollar (per \$1)	5.2
Sterling notes (per £1)	18.80
Indian rupee (per 100)	33.45
Singapore (per 100)	31.70
Singapore (Strait)	1.78
Indo-China piastre (per 100)	8.53

## N.Y. Cotton Prices

New York, Oct. 20. Prices of cotton futures closed today as follows:

Spot	32.50 nom.
Dec. 1953	32.50
March 1954	32.50
May	32.50
Oct. 1953	32.50 nom.
Dec. 1953	32.50 nom.
Jan. 1954	32.50 nom.

## TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

## Trading In Raw Cotton

Liverpool Market To Resume?

Manchester, Oct. 20.

The belief is growing in cotton circles that free trading in raw cotton will be restored by next June, when the Liverpool Futures Market will be allowed to resume trading after a lapse of 12 years.

It is emphasised that if free trade is to come back the industry must have some time to get into its swing. And as the cotton season starts in August next, it will be about the time to start.

Old ring traders—brokers who dealt in raw cotton before the war—recently met in Liverpool to study the position. As a start, it was evidently decided that it would be possible to operate only one contract—the American one.

Presumably other contracts would, as before the war, be started when trading had settled down.

Some union leaders are already asking: Why start with dollar cotton? What is going to happen to cotton grown in the colonies which has done much since the war to save foreign exchange on American and other cotton paid for in dollars?

It is evidently felt that the colonies might get the idea that their interests are being neglected after they have striven to grow as much cotton as possible to meet Britain's needs.

### THE QUESTION

Before a decision is made about Liverpool, however, the future of the Raw Cotton Commission has to be decided. Britain normally imports about two million bales of raw cotton each season.

This is valued at around £130 million without taking into account freight, insurance and handling charges.

The question arises: How will private traders be able to finance such a big bill? This is partly answered by the Liverpool Cotton Association's move to allow limited liability companies to join the Association.

Previously only individuals could act as ring traders, but it is recognised that because of 12 years of official control some of these might not be in a position at the start to shoulder such heavy commitments.

Several problems will have to be solved before free trading can be resumed, but these should be overcome, as most of the trade now feels that free dealings are necessary owing to the competitive situation of the cotton industry with changing world conditions.

At present about 60 per cent of the industry has broken away from the Raw Cotton Commission.—China Mail Special.

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York, Oct. 20.

The stock market scored its fifth gain in a row today but it was a small margin as profit-taking cut most rail prices and pared gains in industrials.

Activity tapered. Sales for the day totalled 1,280,000 shares against yesterday's 1,190,000 with heaviest turnover on the upside.

General Electric, which spiked Thursday's sharp rise with a three-point gain in response to the Company's new plan for atomic energy, ran up to a new high of \$80½ today. It finished at \$80, up 1½, the day's most active issue.

Northern Pacific, the "oil railroads," climbed ¾ to \$50. Several other rails finished substantially higher. Realising sales after recent good gains cut most carrier prices a few cents. Despite the widespread declines in rails, 585 of the 1,219 issues traded closed higher. There were 365 lower and 270 unchanged.

The New York Stock Exchange bond volume was at \$2,860,000. The American Stock Exchange was 320,000 shares.—United Press.

## Copra Quotation

New York, Oct. 20. Copra prices strengthened today with news of broader European inquiry for supplies in the Philippines. Sellers indicated \$212.50 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific Coast. Dealers agreed the c.i.f. European basis at \$220 bid, and \$230 asked, coconut oil was quoted at 16½ cents per pound, c.i.f. West Coast.—United Press.

## SIGNIFICANT PRICE CUTS IN U.S. ADJUSTMENT

By Sydney S. Campbell, Reuters Financial Editor.

London.

The first significant price cuts in the present U.S. "adjustment" were not in steel, oil or cement but in plywood. They did revive the demand for plywood, though at the expense of price reductions of about 11 per cent, which must have cut heavily into profit margins.

However, those plywood makers who were thereupon able to resume normal production instead of the previous curtailment had gains in volume and overheads to set against the lower unitary price, but now they are having to cut prices again.

It remains to be seen whether the steel, cement and oil people will be even that lucky. They are much more important than the plywood makers. If the tentative price cuts by freight expectation and so forth lead to a price expectation of more basic price cuts, let alone a general break in prices, the steel makers and the others will, for the time being, not get more business but less. When you are cutting prices to stimulate volume, the best way is to do it in one bite rather than by a series of nibbles—because otherwise your customers, for all except their most necessary hand-to-mouth purchases, wait until you have finished nibbling. The Canadian Wheat Board may find this out, if indeed there is any tolerable price, even a much lower than the present one, at which wheat would attract a substantial demand at present.

But at any rate, at some stage, and whatever may happen first, price cuts do eventually attract demand and rebuild volume. The most ominous reports may be such lines as carpets and tyres where rising costs have forced makers to raise prices even though the products are slow to move at current prices. The "state of confusion" in carpets has already been reported.

Tyre prices have just been raised in the face of both seasonal and cyclical slackness, which has caused some producers to curtail output. The effect can hardly be other than to cause further curtailments. When sentiment is inflationary, a price advance may stimulate demand by leading to expectation of further advances; but present sentiment is the reverse of that.

### THE SQUEEZE

This is just the moment that a rubber chemist (a reputable one) would pick to assert that with the new synthetic rubbers and the new fabrics and reinforcement fibres the lifetime of a tyre is not far away. Having regard to what has recently happened to some other synthetic miracles—people will perhaps believe the lifetime tyre when they see it. But the U.S. tyre business in its present state could hardly be wished to be spared the prediction.

For the moment, in such lines as carpets and tyres, the squeeze is on the U.S. manufacturers and their workers. It will be surprising if they do not manage to pass some of it back to their raw material suppliers: carpet wool holds up well, but rubber does not. That is how an "adjustment" in U.S. business becomes generalised in world trade. An average and not intrinsically unreasonable expectation is that the gross national product of the U.S. may fall by 4 per cent in the course of the present adjustment. Last time that happened (in 1938) U.S. imports from the sterling area fell by about 50 per cent (not to mention Dr. Nourse's prediction of a drop of 9 per cent in the U.S. gross national product). One would deprecate any hasty conclusions for sterling in the later stages of whatever it is that is happening in the U.S.

The Bank of England may have to work hard (and not necessarily successfully) to keep sterling from rising. But meanwhile some queer things may happen, and recollections of 1938 and 1949 may, for the short run, be powerful cautionary influences in both commodity markets and the foreign exchanges.

Furthermore, rising prices in the face of falling demand do not the American way out of a readjustment or recession. The great hope for 1954 is that a readjustment in capital goods can be offset by salesmanship of consumer goods through intensive competition, attracting the consumer by offering him better value. The opposite system—rising costs and rising prices at the expense of output and sales—may be good enough for France, and Italy but it is not good enough for the U.S. Something is going to give.—Reuter.

## Hongkong Again Excluded

(From Our Correspondent)

London, Oct. 20.

The Board of Trade has announced more relaxations of export restrictions. Licences for the export of a number of commodities, including fruit, poultry, and rabbit skins, will no longer be required.

But restrictions stay on the export of these products to Hongkong, China, Macao and Tibet.

At the same time, the Board of Trade announced that dyestuffs and organic products for dyestuff manufacture may now be exported without licence to Commonwealth countries. But, again, Hongkong is excluded.

A Board of Trade official explained that exports of all goods to Hongkong, China, Macao and Tibet required a licence, whether they were of strategic value or not.

But although the system of open general licences did not extend to Hongkong, exporters wishing to ship such products as fruit, poultry and rabbit skins to the Colony would find no difficulty in obtaining a licence.

## The Rubber Markets

Singapore, Oct. 20.

The market opened lower on disappointing overseas advice, and with trade support poor prices sagged all the day. Closing prices:

No. 1 rubber per lb. Nov.	104½-105
Dec.	104½-105
Jan. 1954	104½-105
No. 2 rubber per lb. Nov.	103½-104
Dec.	103½-104
Jan. 1954	103½-104
No. 3 rubber per lb. Nov.	102½-103
Dec.	102½-103
Jan. 1954	102½-103
Blanket crepe	101½-102
No. 1 pale crepe	101½-102

### LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 20.

The rubber market was easy with No. 1 Res spot quoted at 16 7/16 pence per lb. Prices:

No. 1 Res spot	16½-16¾
Settlement House	16½-16¾
Nov.	16½-16¾
Dec.	16½-16¾
Jan./March	16½-16¾
April/June	16½-16¾
July/Sept.	16½-16¾

### NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Oct. 20.

Rubber futures today closed 70-80 lower, with sales of 42,000 tons. Liquidation and hedge selling in line with lower London cables and all deliveries to new seasonal buyers.

Dealers quoted No. 1 Res spot at 16½ cents per pound. Closing prices:

Dec.	104½
March 1954	104½
May	104½
July	104½
Sept.	104½
Dec.	104½

### New York Sugar Market

New York, Oct. 20.

World No. 11 sugar futures closed today one to three points lower with sales of 122 contracts. Domestic No. 11 sugar futures closed 2 points higher to 12 points lower with sales of 226 contracts.

### Contract No. 4 (world)

Jan. 1954	8.45 nom.
March	8.10
May	8.10
July	8.10
Sept.	8.10
Dec.	8.10

### Contract No. 8

Jan. 1954	8.45
March	8.10
May	8.10
July	8.10
Sept.	8.10
Dec.	8.10

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### NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

**SAILS:** Thursday the 22nd October at 12.00 noon for the UNITED KINGDOM via Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Aden and Port Said.

**BAGGAGE:** Passengers are requested to send ALL baggage to the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Co.'s Godown at No. 2 Gate, CANTON ROAD ENTRANCE, by NOON on Wednesday, 21st October 1953.

**SPECIAL NOTE:** With the exception of hand packages carried by passengers themselves, ALL BAGGAGE must pass through the Wharf Co.'s Godown for loading on board by ship's slings only.

**BAGGAGE COOLIES WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO ENTER THE WHARF.**

**EMBARKATION:** Passengers should embark between 9.30 and 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, 22nd October.



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**JOHN CLARKE'S  
CASEBOOK**

## Welcome In Soho

A BOAT had come in from West Africa, and off it had trooped a cheerful party of Africans who travelled up to London happy in the knowledge that here they had friends who had friends who knew how to make a fortune here without being put to too much trouble.

An informal kind of welcome was arranged, to take place in the public bar of a Soho public house. Drink flowed.

Or, rather, one or two half-pints of mild beer were passed round. No one had quite made their fortune yet. It was the spirit of the occasion that mattered, rather than the substance of it.

When there was no more money left for even half-pints of mild, the welcome adjourned to the pavement outside.

### I AM DRUNK

THE gathering took up most of the pavement, and naturally it was not long before a police-officer came up. A Chief Inspector. He asked the gathering to break up so that people could use the pavement. The Africans, grinning, went their ways. All except one.

The non-conformist's name was Edgar. He propped himself against a wall that was handy, and said to the Chief Inspector: "Sorry, boss, I'm drunk, I can't move from where I am."

"You're not drunk," said the Chief Inspector, who was an expert in such matters. "I tell you I am drunk."

"I say you're not. Get along now."

"You go call me a taxi," Edgar replied.

### ONLY JOKING

THE Chief Inspector could hardly do this. He did the next best thing, called up a police van. Next morning at Great Marlborough Street Edgar was charged with obstructing the footway.

He pleaded not guilty, and the Chief Inspector told of the incident to Mr. Paul Bennett, VC, the magistrate, while Edgar, who wore a gaiter, a blue raincoat and a scarlet shirt, with drainpipe trousers, listened sadly from the dock.

"When he was charged, at the station," the Chief Inspector reported, "he said, 'I was only joking with you.'"

"But you say I was drunk, and I don't drink," Edgar said, interrupting.

"He doesn't say that," the magistrate said. "There was the unusual situation of your saying you were drunk and the officer saying you weren't."

### EDGAR'S TITLE

"WELL, listen," said Edgar to the Chief Inspector, "did you call me a taxi when I asked you?"

"No, I didn't."

"Do you want to give evidence on oath?" the magistrate asked Edgar.

"Sure, sure," said Edgar. He turned to the witness-box.

"What was your job?" the learned clerk asked.

"General labourer," he said. The way he said it, his bright clothes, made it sound as if it were a title—halfway between a brigadier and a field-marshal.

### NO TAXI

"I WAS just in the pub. to meet these friends from Africa," he said. "As it was so full in there, we came outside. I didn't say anything about no taxi, but when the taxi came it was a van."

He sounded piqued.

"Did you say in the police station 'I was only joking'?" the magistrate asked.

"Twasn't no joke," Edgar said with feeling.

"Well, I think it was one of these jokes that got out of hand," Mr. Bennett said. "Pay 40s."

Edgar went off, and several of his fellow-countrymen slipped from the public gallery, looking sympathetic. The new arrivals from Africa, perhaps, learned the hazards you face making a fortune the hard way—without working too hard.

## Admissibility Of Evidence Argued In Libel Action

Further legal arguments on the question of the admissibility of certain evidence proposed to be called by the Defence in mitigation of damages were advanced by the Hon. Leo d'Almada, QC, leading Counsel for the Defence when the libel suit hearing against the Tiger Standard Ltd continued before Mr Justice Scholes and a male Jury in the Supreme Court this morning.

Yesterday his Lordship held that there was a case to go to the Jury on the claim for libel but held that there was no case to go to the Jury on the action of the case because his Lordship was not satisfied there was sufficient evidence of express malice at the time of publication.

Following upon the ruling, the case for the Defence opened but was interrupted by an objection by Mr John McNeill, QC, leading Counsel for the plaintiff, on the question of the admissibility of certain evidence proposed to be called by the Defence.

Plaintiff in the action is Mr Dennis Victor, sole proprietor of the Lido Dance Hall, 144 Des Voeux Road Central, who is claiming special damages for loss of earnings at the rate of \$536.62 a day as a result of an alleged libel contained in an article published in the issue of the Hongkong Standard dated August 13, 1951. (This claim has now been withdrawn from the Jury by his Lordship who has held that there is no case on the claim in action to go to the Jury.)

Defendants are the Tiger Standard Ltd., newspaper proprietors and publishers, of 170 Wanchai Road, and the Sing Tao Jih Pao, printers, of the same address.

Appearing for plaintiff are Mr John McNeill, QC, and Mr A. J. Clifford, both instructed by Mr Alfred Y. Hon.

Defendants are represented by the Hon. Leo d'Almada, QC, Mr Charles E. Losby, QC, and Mr D. A. L. Wright, all on the instructions of Mr B. N. Cooper of Messrs Wilkinson and Grist.

### TWO OBSERVATIONS

Continuing his submissions from yesterday, Mr d'Almada said that he would like to make two observations on the first point on which he said he had told the Court yesterday that he had finished.

The first point being that the Defence wished to call evidence with regard to the circumstances of publication and his first observation, said Counsel, was this: As regards one of the grounds for leave to be granted by the Court was that Mr McNeill had in fact attacked the bona fides of the defendants—this of course being bound up actually with the fact that originally this was an action brought for libel and an action on the case—he submitted that that was a circumstance which the Court should take into consideration when it came to a question of the exercise of his Lordship's discretion.

Second point arose by reason of an intervention by Mr McNeill in the course of his arguments yesterday afternoon, said Counsel. His point then was that this having begun as a case with two causes of action, in the circumstances the need for the Defence to give this notice and he had argued from that that in his discretion his Lordship should now give leave although the Defence did not give notice to the other side.

In answer to the Judge, Mr d'Almada said that he agreed without qualification that had this been an action for libel only then the Defence would have to give notice if they wished to introduce evidence.

TWO-LEGGED ACTION Continuing, Mr d'Almada said that this was in fact a two-legged action and therefore ordinarily there would be no question of notice being necessary because the Defence would be able to call this evidence under the second limb.

Counsel said that his Lordship had ruled there was no case to go to the Jury on the action of the case and all he was trying to point out was that under Order 13, Rule 19 of the Rules of the Court his Lordship had a discretion to allow evidence of the kind dealt with under that Rule to be called if in his Lordship's opinion there were grounds for the exercise of that discretion in favour of the defendants.

Counsel said he had advanced as a reasonable ground for that the argument that as this began and went on until yesterday as a two-legged action,

that was a circumstance which his Lordship should consider as explaining the absence of notice and further as a ground for the exercise of that discretion granted by that Rule by which even though notice had not been given the Court might give leave for such evidence to be called, said Counsel.

### DAMAGES ISSUE

Passing on to the next point which concerned some evidence which the Defence wished to call, Counsel said that that evidence went to the issue of damages and damages were always in issue, i.e. it was not necessary when a plaintiff in his pleadings claimed damages for the defendant to deny in his defence that the plaintiff had suffered any damage although in fact in the present case Counsel said that the Court would find that in paragraph 6 of the defence they had in their pleadings denied that the plaintiff had suffered special damage or any damage alleged in their statement of claim.

Even though it was not necessary by the rules of pleadings to join issue on the question of damage, the Defence had done so, said Counsel. In other words the Defence said—and they would without pleading—assuming that this was a libel which would not admit, still plaintiff had suffered no damage by that libel.

Referring to the special damages claimed in the statement of claim, Mr d'Almada said that he understood Mr McNeill to say yesterday that he (Mr McNeill) did not now rely on the special damage and he would withdraw it.

Mr McNeill said that he agreed with his Lordship that that went by the board with the withdrawal of the second limb upon Mr d'Almada's application. It had gone with the action on the case. Mr McNeill added that he was now merely claiming general damages on the libel.

Mr d'Almada further wished to know from Mr McNeill whether Mr McNeill relied on the evidence led from Mr Li Shun-man (Manager of the Lido Dance Hall) and attorney for the plaintiff on this aspect of the case, i.e. the evidence of the returns (Exh. "B") showing a loss of earnings.

### ENTITLED IF PROVED

Mr Justice Scholes said that if this was libel then the plaintiff was entitled to damages if he could prove damages, and evidence would be given in order to assist the Jury in assessing damages.

Mr d'Almada said that he inferred from his Lordship's remark that plaintiff was entitled to rely on the evidence he had called with regard to the loss of earnings in his claim for general damages.

Mr McNeill said that what-ever evidence he gave tending to show general damages would be relied on by the plaintiff.

Mr d'Almada said that that was now clear. He said that Mr Li Shun-man's evidence produced photographs of returns which he had made to the Revenue Department for the purposes of dance hall tax.

Mr McNeill said that if the Defence could not attack the correctness of the accounts without attacking the character of the plaintiff, then they must give notice if they were leading evidence in mitigation. It was only a question of notice; it was not a question of the plaintiff conceding any evidence, he said.

Mr d'Almada said that from what Mr McNeill had just said it looked as if he was going to object to evidence of loss of earnings because of certain things which began to be done about the middle of August. Mr d'Almada declared.

Referring again to the evidence given by Mr Li, Mr d'Almada said

## SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Look, George! I've found the very thing to use up all that energy you've been storing since you quit bowling twice a week!"

## DEATH OF POPULAR SHAI MAN

The many friends of Mr Bill Mellor will hear with regret of his death which occurred in Shanghai yesterday, after a short illness.

He served in the Tanks in the first World War, on the conclusion of which, in 1919, he came to the East and joined the firm of A. R. Burkill & Sons, with whom he remained until his death, becoming a Director when the Company became a limited liability Company in 1935.

He was for many years a member of the Shanghai Light House and member of all the leading clubs in Shanghai. In addition to being a Director of the Companies under the management of A. R. Burkill & Sons, Ltd., he served on the Boards of many companies in Shanghai, including the Shanghai Waterworks Co. Ltd., of which he was Chairman until the Company was requisitioned by the Chinese Authorities.

He was interned during the Pacific War at Lungwha with his wife and two daughters who now reside at Bristol, England, and to whom his many friends will sympathize in the great loss they have sustained.

Mr Li had stated that it would be seen from the returns that from about the middle of August onwards, he had been receiving a large number of returns, which he had been receiving since the middle of August, and that the practice was adopted of re-issuing the same tickets once or more than once, and that the sales of those re-issued tickets would not be shown in the returns.

Counsel said that Mr Li's answers to the questions along those lines were in each case "I don't know." In his re-examination Mr Li said that such things, said Counsel, as the fact that Wong (the marker) had been dismissed about the end of April and then in the Spring of 1953 a number of tickets were destroyed for bad behaviour. Mr Li then finally said in the Court that the tickets were destroyed were not then after a check by the plaintiff.

"Now that was a challenge by the Defence of the genuineness of the returns made, returns which are relied upon for the purpose of showing a loss of earnings and therefore going to general damages," said Mr d'Almada.

A defendant was always entitled to show, if he could, that a plaintiff had in fact suffered no damage assuming there to be a libel, he said. If the Defence in the present case were to prove the returns did not show the true position because of conduct of re-issuing tickets which did not appear in the returns, then, of course, Counsel argued, the Defence were entitled to submit to the Jury that the evidence of loss of earnings was not worth the time it took to give, that it must be rejected.

"All we are out to get now is a ruling from your Lordship that we can call evidence to prove that \$1,100 was the contractual price of the difference in the 1949 price quoted and the 1950 price to submit that the £400 not paid into the Mercantile Bank,

## Charge Not Proven

A 19-year-old woman, Hui Chu, who admitted a stolen wallet was found in her house, but that she had no knowledge of it, was discharged by Mr J. T. Morris of Central this morning, when the Prosecution failed to prove its case.

Mr F. X. d'Almada represented the defendant.

Detective Cpl. 'Chau' Yuk, testified that, on August 25 he went to No. 30 Wah Shan Road, Shek-Kip-Mei Village with Insp. Ringer, Wong Ka-wai and Hui Wai-yuen. They conducted a search in the house and found six wallets inside one of the cubicles. When he asked for the name of the person who was living in the cubicle the defendant admitted that she lived there. When he further asked the defendant how she had come into possession of so many wallets, the defendant replied that she had bought them some time ago, but had forgotten where she had bought them. They were brought back to the Police Station where she was subsequently charged with receiving stolen property.

Insp. M. A. Ringer and Wong Ka-wai gave corroborative evidence.

Mrs G. de Roo identified that the wallet belonged to her and said that it had been stolen at the beginning of January.

Mr F. X. d'Almada submitted that there was no case to answer. He said that the Prosecution had failed to prove that the defendant had any guilty knowledge that the wallets were stolen property. He said that in her statement in answer to the charge the defendant had stated that the wallets were not hers.

However—the defendant testified that on August 25 three Police Officers came to her house and conducted a search there. They found the wallets inside a cubicle which the defendant had let out to a person who was at present in Canton. She said that she did not know that the wallets were inside the cubicle.

## Charged With Intimidation

Two Chinese, Yuen Kam, alias Yuen King-sun, 45, of 12 Looc Road, third floor, and Hung Hon-ohung, alias Hung Wing, 35, brother, of 177 Sai Yee Street, first floor, were charged before Mr Hon-shing Lo at Central this morning with criminal intimidation.

The defendants are alleged to have threatened one Woo Lang-sang, alias Ng Kat-fu with injury, in divers dates between October 14 and October 20.

Chief Det. Insp. F. Roberts, prosecuting, asked the Court to remand the defendants for three days, as they had expressed a wish to seek legal advice.

Yuen and Hung are on bail of \$1,000 each.

'What's Her Line?' Solution

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## King Case Resumes: Further Submissions By Defence Counsel

Resuming his argument of no case to answer on behalf of James Joseph King, Mr M. A. da Silva this morning submitted that the Prosecution had failed because the money King is alleged to have fraudulently converted was the property of the firm of Holdens in Australia and not of Falconer's and because there was a possibility that it was kept in Hongkong for Holdens for some purpose.

"It might be that Holden wished to buy a Buick Sedan, to place it as a bet on the races, to bribe some official here or for some scandalous purpose but it is not for King to explain until the Prosecution has made out a prima facie case; the Prosecution must show there is only one possible inference, that the money is Falconer's property and they must discount and render impossible any other possibility," said Mr Silva.

James King, merchant, of 20 Braga Circuit, is accused of having taken \$5,305.94 (A£400) for the use of his wife, Margaret, on November 17, 1950 whilst a Director of George Falconer and Co. Ltd.

The hearing is before Mr Poon Fan-hoi and in the Supreme Court building. The Hon. Leo d'Almada, QC, and Mr A. J. Clifford are both for the Prosecution, instructed by Hastings and Company. Mr M. A. da Silva appears for the Defence.

Mr Silva reminded the Court that at the last hearing he had submitted that there were several ingredients to be proven and some of these had to be proven on circumstantial evidence. The one ingredient of whether the \$5,000 was Falconer's property or not was a factor clearly to be proven on circumstantial evidence only. "I remind you that before the Prosecution can make out a prima facie case they must prove that the \$5,000 alleged to be converted is the property of that corporate body, Falconer's, for not only does that appear in Section 32 of the larceny ordinance but in the actual wording on the charge," he told the Magistrate.

In order to show that the \$5,000 or A£400 was Falconer's the Prosecution had to prove that the contractual price between Holdens and Falconer's (for Jockey club badges) was not £1,100 but only \$700, submitted Mr Silva. There was no direct evidence from Holdens that the contractual price was not £1,100 (because no one from Holdens had testified) and there was no direct evidence from Falconer's that £1,100 was not the contractual price. "On the contrary, the Prosecution produced an invoice as part of their case for £1,100. The Prosecution does not challenge, in fact they admit, that this invoice is the genuine invoice from Holdens," Mr Silva said.

Mr Clifford: It is not true that we admit it is genuine. We merely say it is an invoice provided by Holdens to enable King to get away with his fraud.

Mr Silva complained of this interruption and asked Mr Clifford to make his objections later. He continued that in spite of what Mr Clifford said he was going to show that the Prosecution admitted it was a genuine invoice from Holdens. "When they put in the invoice they did not allege it bears a forged signature of Holdens. They put it in as an invoice from Holdens which they did not challenge and which they admit to bear a genuine signature. I point out to you that that invoice is direct evidence that the contractual price was £1,100," Mr Silva said.

He added: "In fact Mr d'Almada opened his case on the basis that the contractual price was £1,100," and he referred to the Prosecution opening saying that the same price per badge was mentioned in the opening and in the invoice. The Prosecution admitted that Holdens' price was £1,100 and that price was accepted by Falconer's.

INTERLUDE "You should expect Mr King to say 'I am not here,' objected Mr Clifford.

After telling Mr Clifford to "shut up" Mr Silva asked him whether he would prefer to wait for Mr d'Almada to be present to answer for himself and asked the Court to adjourn.

Opposing the adjournment, Mr Clifford said "I promise to keep quiet however Mr Silva twists his evidence."

The Magistrate decided that it would be a waste of time to adjourn and Mr Silva continued with his submissions.

Once it was admitted that £1,100 was the contractual price it was impossible to try to submit that the £400 not paid into the Mercantile Bank,

was Falconer's property, said Mr Silva. The £400 was part of the £1,100 contractual price and therefore was Holdens' property. "That is the danger Mr Clifford sees and hence his interruptions of the vital parts of my submissions."

Holdens charged £1,100 which was accepted by King. The Prosecution was not in a position to contend that King was not authorised to agree to that price on Falconer's behalf. "LEGAL ENTENTE"

Mr Silva said: "That £400 was beyond any possible doubt part of the £1,100 and therefore for Holdens' property. It is surprising that the legal entente on the other side did not see that was the position in the first place before this Prosecution was instituted."

Once the money was not Falconer's that ingredient of the charge was gone. Holden could do what he wanted with the £400, tear it up or throw it into the harbour, said Mr Silva.

He contended: "The £400 is not the property of Falconer's within the meaning of Section 32 and within the meaning of the charge. That is a complete and unanswerable case to this case. King cannot fraudulently convert this sum if it is Holdens'."

Hypothetically if Holden drew only £700 at his price and left £400 with King to buy him a secondhand Buick and if King did not buy the car but donated the £400 to his wife then Holden could charge King with fraudulent conversion. But Falconer's would also be charged and that King fraudulently converted it. That was complete nonsense, said Mr Silva.

He continued: "Which is what I meant when I said at the beginning and still say now that I, as a Defence Counsel, am in the dark as to how the Prosecution can say in law and in fact that there has been a fraudulent conversion by King of Falconer's £400."

FAILED TO SHOW The Prosecution had failed to show how that £400 became Falconer's. He hoped they would be able to show it later, said Mr Silva, commenting "better late than never."

From the vantage point that the £400 was part of Holdens' property, said Mr Silva, the direct evidence from Holden as to what he intended to be done with the money, they entered into the realm of conjecture or circumstantial evidence, said Mr Silva.

Undisputedly the £400 was not paid to the Mercantile Bank. Undisputedly the invoice to that Bank was £700 and the bill drawn was £700. Undisputedly the £400 went into Margaret King's account. Where it went from there we do not know. The Prosecution has stopped there at the moment the money was paid into Margaret King's account. It might have been sent back to Australia; it might have bought a car, we do not know. Holden might have asked Mrs King to put all that money on a red hot tip at the races. Why should anything be assumed against Jimmy King when the Prosecution has failed?" said Mr Silva.

He said that the first possible inference was that Holden wanted his £400 back. He said in Hongkong for a certain purpose. It was a probable inference and in law it was the duty of the Prosecution to show that it was not. He said that the inference was an impossible inference. Once it was admitted that the £400 was Holdens' property from which there was exchange control in Australia or not, it was not probable or possible that Holden wanted to retain the £400 in Hongkong.

Mr d'Almada might argue that it was improbable because of the difference in the 1949 price quoted and the 1950 price but he (Mr Silva) would show

that in 1951 the price given King (who was no longer with Falconer's but in his own firm) was even higher, and the Prosecution could not possibly say that King was trying to cheat himself. There was a progressive rise in the price of the badges, said Mr Silva.

Mr Silva then referred to the correspondence between Holden and King and pointed out that in two letters in October and November, 1950, Holden had enquired of King about the possible purchase of a 1950 Buick Sedan. It was not an improbable inference that King wanted to buy a car. In these circumstances he was entitled to leave the balance of his price of £400 in Hongkong instead of having to remit money to Hongkong should he purchase the car.

"Add to these probabilities the fact that Australia at that time had exchange control and the possibility that there is difficulty sometimes in Australia in remitting money abroad for the purpose of buying what is known as luxury goods—American cars are classified as luxury goods and you have the probable and not the impossible inference that King retained the £400 of Holden and for Holden in Hongkong for some purpose," said Mr Silva.

Hearing is proceeding.

## CEREMONIAL PARADE

Major General G. N. Tuck, CB, OBE, Engineer-in-Chief, The War Office, took the salute at the Ceremonial Parade of the Hongkong Squadron, Royal Engineers, this morning, at the Army Field Maintenance Area, Shamshuipo.

The parade, which comprised the Works Troop, Bomb Disposal Troop, and MT Troop, was under the command of Major N. D. W. Ferguson, officer commanding the squadron.

Also on parade was Pete, the mascot and guard dog of the squadron. The Band of the Royal Norfolk Regiment was in attendance.

## Junk Fires On Sampan

Two shots were fired at four sampans at about 10.25 last night by an unknown junk off Shik Tai Wan, near Lamna Island. The sampans were fishing at the time.

Two parties of guards, one at Young Mat Ha, the other at Tang Hon on the island, fired 12 rounds of ammunition at the junk, but it escaped without returning fire.

The sampans were not damaged and no one was hurt during the incident. It is believed that the motive of the attack was robbery.

## Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. 6. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.02. Echoes from the Sea: 6.05. The Court Trio. Leader: Seamus Marshall, Dennis Proberts (violin), Duggie Wright (violin), and 10.55. Weather Report: 11.00. Time for Music—Twentieth Century Serenades, conducted by Maria Liller (violin). 11.05. World News: Requests presented by Margherita (Studio). 11.10. Weather Report: 11.15. World News: United Nations Report (London Relay). 11.15. Letter from America by Alister. 11.20. World News: Requests presented by Margherita (Studio). 11.25. Weather Report: 11.30. World News: United Nations Report (London Relay). 11.35. Letter from America by Alister. 11.40. World News: Requests presented by Margherita (Studio). 11.45. Weather Report: 11.50. World News: United Nations Report (London Relay). 11.55. Letter from America by Alister. 12.00. World News: Requests presented by Margherita (Studio). 12.05. Weather Report: 12.10. World News: United Nations Report (London Relay). 12.15. Letter from America by Alister. 12.20. World News: Requests presented by Margherita (Studio). 12.25. Weather Report: 12.30. World News: United Nations Report (London Relay). 12.35. Letter from America by Alister. 12.40. World News: Requests presented by Margherita (Studio). 12.45. Weather Report: 12.50. World News: United Nations Report (London Relay). 12.55. Letter from America by Alister. 1.00. World News: Requests presented by Margherita (Studio). 1.05. Weather Report: 1.10. World News: United Nations Report (London Relay). 1.15. Letter from America by Alister. 1.20. World News: Requests presented by Margherita (Studio). 1.25. Weather Report: 1.30. World News: United Nations Report (London Relay). 1.35. Letter from America by Alister. 1.40. World News: Requests presented by Margherita (Studio). 1.45. Weather Report: 1.50. World News: United Nations Report (London Relay). 1.55. Letter from America by Alister. 2.00. World News: Requests presented by Margherita (Studio). 2.05. Weather Report: 2.10. World News: United Nations Report (London Relay). 2.15. Letter from America by Alister. 2.20. World News: Requests presented by Margherita (Studio). 2.25. Weather Report: 2.30. World News: United Nations Report (London Relay). 2.35. Letter from America by Alister. 2.40. World News: Requests presented by Margherita (Studio). 2.45. Weather Report: 2.50. World News: United Nations Report (London Relay). 2.55. Letter from America by Alister. 3.00. World News: Requests presented by Margherita (Studio). 3.05. Weather Report: 3.10. World News: United Nations Report (London Relay). 3.15. Letter from America by Alister. 3.20. World News: Requests presented by Margherita (Studio). 3.25. Weather Report: 3.30. World News: United Nations Report (London Relay). 3.35. Letter from America by Alister. 3.40. World News: Requests presented by Margherita (Studio). 3.45. Weather Report: 3.50. World News: United Nations Report (London Relay). 3.55. Letter from America by Alister. 4.00. World News: Requests presented by Margherita (Studio). 4.05. Weather Report: 4.10. World News: United Nations Report (London Relay). 4.15. Letter from America by Alister. 4.20. World News: Requests presented by Margherita (Studio). 4.25. Weather Report: 4.30. World News: United Nations Report (London Relay). 4.35. Letter from America by Alister. 4.40. World News: Requests presented by Margherita (Studio). 4.45. Weather Report: 4.50. World News: United Nations Report (London Relay). 4.55. Letter from America by Alister. 5.00. World News: Requests presented by Margherita (Studio). 5.05. Weather Report: 5.10. World News: United Nations Report (London Relay). 5.15. Letter from America by Alister. 5.20. World News: Requests presented by Margherita (Studio). 5.25. Weather Report: 5.30. World News: United Nations Report (London Relay). 5.35. Letter from America by Alister. 5.40. World News: Requests presented by Margherita (Studio). 5.45. Weather Report: 5.50. World News: United Nations Report (London Relay). 5.55. Letter from America by Alister. 6.00. World News: Requests presented by Margherita (Studio). 6.05. Weather Report: 6.10. World News: United Nations Report (London Relay). 6